# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11.995 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1887.


## SHIPPING.

### P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE 2nd Saloon Accommodation of the S. S. "SUTLEJ," leaving 28th May for MARSEILLES and LONDON, has recently been re-arranged and is now fitted with two berthed Cabins and other improvements.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| | Tons. | H. P. | Captain | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CATHAY | 2982 | 500 | K. Asandown | FRIDAY, 20th May. |
| MUTLEJ | 4191 | 700 | A. H. Johnson | TUESDAY, 24th May |
| BOKHARA | 2944 | 500 | C. R. Edwards | 31st " |
| ASSAM | 3041 | 500 | W. Wheeler | 7th June |
| SUTLEJ | 3182 | 500 | J. L. Purfit | 14th " |
| MAU-ITALIA | 3954 | 600 | R. F. Ite scoe | 21st " |
| LOLYDE | 4124 | 800 | R. M. Edmond | 28th " |
| NILAM | 2726 | 500 | H. Hamilton | 5th July |
| BENGAL | 4550 | 800 | J. B. Andrews | 12th " |
| ROHILLA | 3.00 | 700 | W. Barratt | 19th July |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By this route passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-cutter leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Destination | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RAVENNA | 3372 | 700 | A. B. Daniell | 27th May. |
| MALWA | 2939 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 10th June. |
| KHEDIVE | 3850 | 650 | A. C. Inglis | 16th June. |

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 25, 1887.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 10th May | 1st July. (a) |
| ARCHIMEDE | 4,000 | 600 | 18th May | |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 850 | 1st June. | 2th July. |
| GLAVA | 4 000 | 600 | 8th June. | 10th Aug. |
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 | 850 | 10th July. | 1st Sept. |

(a) R. Rubattino.

Cl-ss. o e.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|
| BORMIDA ... | 4,000 | 13th May. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 26, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail— |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | G. Dimoich | 4000 | 650 | 1st June. |
| TIVANIA | S. Morsa | 420 | 600 | 7th " |
| TERENICE | C. Stutaga | 3500 | 550 | 7th July. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 120 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

The Co.'s S. S. "MELPOMENE" will be despatched on the 27th of May.

Rate of Passage by her Rs. 400.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1887. |
| ERVICE | C. Stutaga | 3500 | 650 | 14th May |

Cargo will be received on board after August on the days previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 9, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, May 11, 1887.

### ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Commander | 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BELGRAVIA | 5900 | 500 | Capt. G. C. Bo nthby. | 25th May. |
| VICTORIA | 3337 | 480 | Capt. Wm. Russel | 4th June. |
| PERSIA | 3317 | 480 | Capt. R. H thlinse-Smith | |
| NUBIA | 3350 | 480 | Capt. T. Kn x | 11th July. |
| ASIA | 3350 | 480 | Capt. J. Harris | 2nd Aug. |

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, April 25th, 1887. Agents.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID First Class Iron Steamships built on Clyde expressly for this Indian service under special survey above the highest class at Lloyd's will be despatched as follows:—

CITY OF CANTERBURY for Liverpool about 14th May.

Surgeon and stewardess carried. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others taken. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th April, 1887.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to Insurers in the Inland or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,

OLDEST DEPOT

OF

INDIAN OILMANSTORES,

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY

FOR 50 YEARS.

AWARDED MEDALS

AT

THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,

AT

THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883

AND

AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.

DIPLOMAS AWARDED

AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883

AND

AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

*Price List on Application.*

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th May 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebandar, and Kutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 16th May (on arrival of Overland English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 13 1887. Agents.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OCTOBER BREW.—YOUNGER & SON'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, in Hhds. full to bung. Rs. 60.

Special Rates for quantities, Messes and Contracts.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

BASS'S ALES

IN WOOD,

LIGHT BITTER ALE.

This is the quality referred to in Messrs. STONE & SON'S advertisement of their Bottling.

LIGHT GRAVITY ALE.

INDIA PALE ALE.

DOUBLE STOUT.

IN HOGSHEADS & KILDERKINS.

APPLY TO

LYON & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

### THE STIRLING.

THE STIRLING is a very old Scotch Whisky Matured in Cask for Six years.

THE STIRLING Whisky is entirely free from fusel, oil, and of all impurities.

THE STIRLING Whisky is thoroughly reliable and will never vary in quality.

THE STIRLING Whisky obtains daily most satisfactory testimonials.

THE STIRLING Whisky, writes one of our Constituents, "is an excellent Whisky and remarkably cheap considering its quality. I shall certainly recommend it whenever I get an opportunity." From another Correspondent, "I like

THE STIRLING Whisky immensely. Please send me six more dozens.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.,
17, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

| | Per 1 doz. quarts. | Per doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or | Rs. 55 0 | Rs 58 0 |
| Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry | " 52 0 | " 54 0 |
| Heidsick's Dry Monopole | " 56 0 | " 60 0 |
| Dry Kilto Choix Champagne | " 46 0 | ... |
| First Quality Dry | " 38 0 | ... |

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra ... Rs. 44 0 " 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer | Rs. 16 0 | Rs. 18 0 |
| Deidesheimer | " 16 0 | " 18 0 |
| Geisenheimer | " 17 0 | " ... |
| Leibfrauenmilch | " 21 0 | " 24 0 |
| Steinwein | " 21 0 | " ... |
| Hochheimer Berg | " 25 0 | " 28 0 |
| Rudesheimer | " 25 0 | " 28 0 |
| Marcobrunner | " 28 0 | " 31 |

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

uterne ... Rs. 20 0 ...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Old Red Port | Rs. 19 0 | ... |
| Fine " | " 22 0 | ... |
| Very fine " | " 27 0 | ... |
| Most particular Preserved Old Red Port | " 38 0 | ... |

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chateau de Franda | Rs. 13 0 | Rs. 15 0 |
| St. Julien Medoc | " 14 0 | ... |
| Lee Canons | " 16 0 | " 18 0 |
| Chateau Grand Lebrun | " 13 0 | ... |
| Chateau Leoville | " 19 0 | ... |
| Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe | " 21 0 | ... |
| Chateau Lafitte | " 23 0 | ... |
| Chateau Mauvesin | " 27 0 | ... |

From MUNIER & FILS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Haut Canon | Rs. 15 0 | ... |
| Margaux Medoc | " 17 0 | ... |
| Chateau Larose | " 23 0 | ... |

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Listrac Medoc | Rs. 13 0 | Rs. 2 0 |
| Cru de Barreyre | " 12 0 | ... |

From J. ROMMES & SOHN, WIEN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hungarian Claret | Rs. 17 0 | ... |
| Chateau Roomer | " 16 0 | ... |

From FRANCO-LAVYANT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carlowitzer | Rs. 12 0 | " 14 0 |

From BRANDE-BURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Julien, Star Label | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 14 0 |
| " Red Star | " 12 0 | " 13 0 |
| Chateau Larose | " 20 0 | " 22 0 |

BRANDY AT REDUCED PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy | Rs. 21 0 |
| Cognac, Fine Champagne { Munster } Red Star } | " 25 0 |
| Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules | " 27 0 |
| Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules | " 30 0 |
| Fleur Cognac fine Champagne | " 35 0 |
| Charles Larvoire very old Brandy | " 37 0 |

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Volnay | Rs. 21 0 |
| Chambertin | " 23 0 |

WHISKY AT REDUCED PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thistle Blend Whisky * | Rs. 25 0 |
| " | " 23 0 |
| Ben Cruachan's Blend * | " 21 0 |

BEER.

| | Per doz. qts | Per doz. pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Bavarian Export Beer | Rs. 6 0 | Rs. 3 8 |
| Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles | " 8 4 | " ... |
| Antonn Dreher's Vienna Beer | " 6 8 | " 4 0 |
| Marburg's Pilsener Beer | " 5 4 | " 3 4 |
| Grimm's | " 5 0 | " ... |

ITALIAN WINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vino Basola | Rs. 16 0 |
| Vino Barbera | " 15 0 |
| Vino Grignolino | " 15 0 |

SUNDRIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Italian Vermouth (Torino) | Rs. 16 0 |
| Vin Marasque a case of 24 Bottles | " 40 0 |
| Finest Kummel | " 15 0 |
| Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom | " 15 0 |
| Chartreuse, Yellow | " 63 0 |
| Finest Italian Vermouth | " 15 0 |

Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 10 to 22 lbs. Rs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. " 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Danish Butter, finest | per 1 lb. tin | Rs. a. 1 4 |
| Italian Butter, finest, extra quality | 1 do. | 0 9 |
| | 1 do. | 1 0 |
| | 2 do. | 1 12 |

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

| | Per Large Tin | Per Small Tin |
|---|---|---|
| Asparagus | Rs. 2 8 | Rs. 1 0 |
| Asparagus, middle size | " 2 0 | " ... |
| Celery | " ... | " 0 0 |
| French Beans | " 0 10 | " 0 10 |
| Young Cut Beans | " ... | " 0 10 |
| Young Peas | " ... | " 0 12 |
| " | " ... | " 0 10 |
| Peas for Soup | " ... | " 0 12 |
| Young Carrots | " ... | " 0 10 |
| Spinage in Water | " ... | " 0 10 |
| Small Sausages | " ... | " 1 8 |
| Smoked Sausages | " ... | " 1 8 |

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, April 22, 1887.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BRAND'S SPECIALTIES.

FOR INVALIDS and PERSONS SUFFERING from DYSPEPSIA and other affections of the digestive organs.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Brand's Essence of Beef, 2 oz. tins, Rs. 1-4 | 1 lb. tins | 2 4 |
| Brand's do. Mutton | " | 2 8 |
| Brand's Essence of Chicken | " | 2 4 |
| Brand's Concentrated Beef Tea | " | 1 8 |
| Do. do. Mutton Broth | " | 2 4 |
| Do. do. Chicken Broth | " | 3 8 |

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### GUNS, RIFLES & REVOLVERS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD., would draw the attention of Military Men and Sportsmen to their selection of the above, which are made by one of the best makers in London and Birmingham, and are guaranteed to be of the best quality, workmanship and highly finished.

To meet the varying tastes of gauge, &c., TREACHER & Co. are prepared to submit estimates of prices for all qualities of Guns, Rifles, or Revolvers.

The following are always kept in stock:—

TREACHER'S KEEPER GUN—
D-B. B-L. C-F. Gun, 12 bore, Double Grip Action, Rebounding Locks, Left Barrel Choke Engraved, &c. Price Rs. 120, cash.
Ditto ditto superior quality and extra finish. Price Rs. 150, cash.

TREACHER'S "SPECIAL" GUN—
D-B- C F-Gun, 12 bore, Top Lever Double Bolt, Snap Action, Rebounding Locks, Hammers below line of sight, Percussion Fence Action, Damascus Engraved Barrels, Left Choke, highly finished. Price Rs. 180, cash.
Ditto ditto superior finish. Price Rs. 225, cash.
Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price Rs. 45 and 50, cash.
Anson and Deeley's New Patent Hammerless Guns, Price Rs. 350 to 600, cash.
Imported only to Order.

TREACHER'S SPORTING RIFLES—
D-B. B-L. C-F. Express Rifle, 500 bore, Double Grip Action, Lever over Guard, Percussion Fence, Rebounding Back Action, Harvey's Rifling, &c., &c., Price Rs. 300, cash.
Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price Rs. 80, cash.

MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS FOR SHIKARRIES—
Single Barrel ... Rs. 30, cash.
Double ... Rs. 50, cash.

TREACHER'S ROOK RIFLES—
Single Barrel, Breech Loading Rook or Rabbit Rifle, 380 bore, side Lever, Snap action, Superior finish, with Brass Rod complete. Price Rs. 80, cash.

TREACHER'S BRITISH "BULL DOG" REVOLVER—
Five Chambers, 450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 36, cash.
Ditto ditto, Plated, Rs. 40, cash.

TREACHER'S "ARMY AND NAVY" REGULATION REVOLVER
Six Chambers, 450 bore, Self-Extracting Rebounding Hammer, etc., Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 80, cash.
Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 85, cash.
Ditto ditto 455 bore, Blued, Rs. 90.
Ditto ditto Plated Rs. 95.
Oak Cases and Fittings for Revolvers, Rs. 16 each.
Leather Sling Holster Cases and Pouch, Rs. 11 each.

TREACHER'S "GEM" AIR GUNS—
Stout Steel Barrel, with Plated Mounts, complete with 2 20 Slings, ½ doz. Darts and Dart Extractor. Price Rs. 30, cash.
Spare Slings, Rs. 2-4 per box.
Do. Darts, Rs. 1-12 per packet.
Spare Springs, Rs. 1-8 each.

(For further particulars apply personally, or write for Illustrated Catalogue.)

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IRON GREY HORSE
FOR SALE, AT BENNETT'S
on SATURDAY next.
Owner going home.
Used for riding but also goes in harness.
Apply before the day of sale.
J. P. WATSON, ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ART CRETONNES
NEWEST
TAPESTRY AND FLORAL
DESIGNS.
PRICES FROM
*6 As. to Re. 1-0 per yard.*
Samples forwarded on application.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Fresh Shipment Just to Hand
Per s. s. "Ancona."

No. 1 Extra Superior ... Rs. 3 12 per 100
No. 2 Medium ... " 2 12 "

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS AND MILLOWNERS.

WE, the Undersigned, have COMMENCED BUSINESS as the PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS, Mazagon, and beg to announce that all classes of Wrought and Cast-Iron and Brass Work will be carefully executed under our own supervision. Estimate given on application.

COUPER & TOSH.

Sole Agents in India for Messrs. Marshall and Thander's Patent Automatic Spring Metallic Packing.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS ... from ... Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES ... " Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.
ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT
FOR READY MONEY.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,
AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

| MANUFACTORY | INDIAN BRANCHES, | AND AT |
|---|---|---|
| Little Pulteney Street, LONDON. | FORT, BOMBAY. AND EAST STREET POONA. | 43 Pall Mall LONDON. |

JUST PUBLISHED,
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CAMERON MACDOWALL,
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THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

## TREACHER'S
## HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits; in purity, quality, and excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

| | Cash. per doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| TREACHER'S Superior Old HOLLANDS. In case 15 flasks. A pure wholesome spirit. | 30 0 |
| TREACHER'S Old Plymouth GIN ..... Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour. | 21 0 |
| TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened GIN ..... A perfectly pure spirit, very superior. | 21 0 |
| TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom GIN ..... High quality and delicate flavour. | 17 8 |
| TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica RUM ..... | 24 0 |
| TREACHER'S Old Irish WHISKY ..... A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow. | 21 0 |

| | Cash per doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| TREACHER'S Invalid BRANDY ..... Specially adapted for medical use. | 61 0 |
| TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale BRANDY ..... Soft and delicate, much appreciated. | 36 0 |
| TREACHER'S Old Pale BRANDY ..... A very choice and matured spirit, superior. | 32 0 |
| TREACHER'S Pale BRANDY ..... A sound and good peg Brandy. | 28 0 |
| TREACHER'S Glenlivet WHISKY ..... A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour. | 22 8 |

TREACHER'S Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone. Price per doz. Rs. 28.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT, distilled in the Highlands of Scotland. A fine unblended genuine spirit. Price per doz. Rs. 27.

WINE LIST ON APPLICATION.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES
FOR THE HOT WEATHER
Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40,
AND UPWARDS.
LADIES OWN MATERIALS MADE UP

## MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
BOMBAY.

## THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White Drills. | Dhoties. | Blanketing for Indigo Straining. |
| Dosotti. | Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders. | Greatcoat Cloths. |
| T. Cloths. | Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts. | Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds. |
| Shirting. | "Jharun" Checks. | Superior Checked Serges. |
| Chowkra. | Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen. | Grey Army Flannel. |
| Dammer. | Brown Army Blankets. | Floor Cloths. In neat designs |
| Guzzee. | Followers' Blankets. | Cretonnes. and colours. |
| Kharwa. | Scarlet Bed Blankets. | Fancy Prints. |
| Tent Drills. | Horse Blankets. | Drills, in all colours. |
| Tent Sheeting. | Coolee and Ice Blankets. | Jhampanis Suits. |
| Indigo Prees Cloths. | | Materials for Servants' Clothing. |
| Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets. | | |
| Checked Dusters. | | |

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,
Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.
TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Camp Beds. | Turbans. | Good Conduct Badges. |
| Haversacks. | Turban Fringes. | Khaki Drill Uniforms. |
| Durries. | Newar. | Putties or Leg Bandages. |
| Kit Bags. | Gold Lace Chevrons. | |

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing
THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

## FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

## SHIRTS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

OUR SPECIAL WHITE DRESS SHIRTS for the Hot season are strongly recommended. The bodies are of thin Cambric and finest linen fittings.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Long Cloth finest Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars attached (any shape), per ½ dozen ... | Rs. 36 0 |
| The New Season's Patterns in French Cambric, a capital Shirt for morning wear, ½ doz. ... | " 33 0 |
| The Long Cloth Shirts for wear under Uniform with Linen Cuffs, ½ dozen ... | " 24 0 |
| White Silk and Wool, very thin Texture, Collars attached, ½ dozen for ... | " 54 0 |
| Silk and Wool in neat stripes and checks, 6 for ... | " 54 0 |
| Ceylon Flannel, thin, cool and unshrinkable, 6 for ... | " 42 0 |

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

N.B.—A Register kept of all Measurements for future reference.

## BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

## BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call attention to the undermentioned brands. We are sole Agents in this Presidency for them. We recommend them as being in every way suitable for India.

READ BROTHERS' BOTTLING.

BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ... Rs. 18 0 Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints ... " 24 12 "

GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ... " 18 0 "
Per case of 6 dozen pints ... " 24 12 "

JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.

LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—
Per case of 4 dozen quarts ... " 23 0 "
Per case of 8 dozen pints ... " 32 0 "

GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.

INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ... " 17 4 "
Per case of 6 dozen pints ... " 24 0 "
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons ... " 60 0 "

WILLIAM McEWAN.

INDIA PALE ALE—
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons ... " 60 0 "

PILSENER BEER

FRUSCHOPFEN, our own selection—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ... " 27 0 "
Per case of 6 dozen pints ... " 36 0 "

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY

## RINGS & PRECIOUS GEMS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by them are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

| | |
|---|---|
| Diamond Half Hoop Claw-set Rings | Diamond and Ruby Rings |
| Diamond do. do. Gipsy do. | Diamond and Sapphire |
| Diamond 3 Brilliants Claw-set do. | Diamond and Emerald |
| Diamond 3 do. Gipsy do. | Diamond and Turquoise |
| Diamond Single Brilliant Claw-set do. | Diamond and Opal |
| Diamond do. do. Gipsy do. | Diamond and Pearl |

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

## WHISKY.
### SCOTCH.

| | Per dozen. |
|---|---|
| CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported ... | Rs. 41 0 |
| Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky ... | " 37 0 |
| GRAND OLD HIGHLAND ... | " 37 0 |
| NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles ... | " 28 8 |
| "SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet ... | " 26 8 |
| "FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles ... | " 26 0 |
| OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ... | " 24 4 |

### IRISH.

| | |
|---|---|
| D. W. D., three Shamrocks ... | Rs. 29 8 |
| Do. one Shamrock ... | " 27 4 |
| FINE OLD, our own blend ... | " 26 0 |

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

*SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.*

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1887.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON and Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from JULY, 1887, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF MAY, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON and Co will be happy to forward, freeby Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS, CO., LD.

Increase of Capital by Rs. 5,00,000 by the issue of a further 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

THE Shareholders of the above Company having, at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 21st April, sanctioned an increase of the Capital of the Company from 5 to 10 Lakhs by the issue of a further 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, and decided that applications for the same be invited simultaneously from the present Shareholders and the general public, reserving only priority of allotment to the former, NOTICE is hereby given that information regarding the terms on which the new Shares are to be issued will be furnished on application to

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

## CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

| | |
|---|---|
| Per dozen quarts ... | Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit, |
| Per 2 dozen piuts ... | " 36 0 " " 39 0 " |

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

## GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE OSCAR AND PRINCE CHARLES of SWEDEN and NORWAY have found the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL VERY COMFORTABLE and the FOOD GOOD.

ADELBORG.

GENERAL H. HOPE CREALOCKE, C.B.—I have spent a week in this Hotel, and have been made as COMFORTABLE as possible, and found the authorities in the Hotel both civil and obliging, and anxious to do all in their power

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CHEAP PASSAGES.
### STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE s. s. "ANJER HEAD" will sail as above on the 19th instant. Has Accommodation for Six First Class Passengers. Fare Rs. 350. For further particulars,

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 13th May 1887.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLAN CAMERON," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever, and all claims must be certified to by the surveyor and sent in within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, or they will not be entertained.

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1887.

THE s. s. "BELLENA" has arrived from GLASGOW and is moored in the stream. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to send their boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods at once, or otherwise they will be landed at Bunder as customary.

The Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages. All Claims must be adjusted before the Departure of the Steamer, or will not be entertained.

WALSH, LOVETT & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 13, 1887.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the very desirable TOP-FLOOR above Kemp and Co., on Cumballa Hill. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, with immediate possession, very desirable APARTMENTS in Elphinstone Circle. For rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO LET very desirable FLATS in Rampart Row, Fort, either for Office or Residencies. Rent from Rs. 40 to Rs. 165. For further particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

### FOR SALE.
### HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Flowery or Orange Pekoe ..... per lb. | 1 0 |
| Mixed Teas ..... " | 0 12 |
| Pekoe Souchong ..... " | 0 10 |
| Gunpowder ..... " | 0 10 |
| Souchong ..... " | 0 6 |

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 80 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Armenian Lane, on MONDAY, the 30th day of May 1887, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts made up to 31st March 1887.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors of the Company for the next year and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,

MUCUNDRAO CASSINATH, for Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 13th May 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. SCRAP BRASS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 1st June next, Offers for the purchase of 100 TONS of SCRAP BRASS in quantities up to an aggregate of 100 tons.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 30 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 900.

Cash before de livery.

The brass may be seen at the Company's Stores, Parel, where also forms of Tender can be obtained.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th May 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KERBADJEE HORMASJEE BHAROOCHA has contracted to sell to Mr. JAMSETJEE HORMASJEE LIMJOWALLA the following property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims, if there be any.

All that vacant piece or parcel of Goras Freehold Nine Salt Batty ground, leading to the Parel Road, in the registration sub-district of Fort in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7½ square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 831, New No. 13881, New Survey No. 7610, E. Ward No. 2826, Street No. 81 and bounded on the east by the property of Esseabjee Pestonjee, on the W. by public passage, on the North by the property of Kerbadjee Hormasjee, and on the south by the property of Bejonjee Hormasjee Mistry.—Dated this 14th day of May 1887.

BAMANJEE & HORMUSJEE. Purchaser's solicitors.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Danish, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCK ON HAND,

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *BombayGazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents.

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO, Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co, Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 48 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

D. R. PUNDOLE.

VARIOUS KINDS of TRAVELLING or PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES, our new Stock of Hall-marked Gold and Silver Watches, Musical Boxes, Gold and Silver Charms, Steel, Silver and Gold Spectacles, Gold Eye-Glasses, 9 Carat Gold Stone Rings.

Best Metal Watches, Rs. 8 Cash.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

Charges—Moderate.

Church Gate Street,
Opposite Cash Bazaar.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 2. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

EUCALYPTUS CITRIODORA.—A Fragrant Foliaged Plant, powerful and agreeable as the Lemon-scented Verbena. Single plants, or by the dozen. THOS. BROMLEY, Mahim, Bombay.

EURASIAN CLERK WANTED, who can write from dictation. Address, stating Reference, &c., to "B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a good COMPOUNDER. Apply to TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

PERAMBULATORS! PERAMBULATORS!!.—Those that went disappointed last month are please requested to apply at once, as we have received very few.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S Auction, TO-DAY, BAY C. B. PONY, 4 years old, very fast, owner gone to Burma.

BANDSMEN, EUROPEAN.—WANTED for a Regimental Band, Cornet, Clarionet, and Violin Players. For further particulars apply to S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

WANTED 2 ENGROSSING CLERKS. None need apply who have had not at least two years' experience in an Attorney's Firm. Apply to "Messrs. B. and H.," care of this office.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay, for Tennis Balls, Bycicles, Tricycles, Perambulators, Copying Pencils, Penknives, &c.—W. J. ESSAI.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., for Saccone's Gibraltar Manzanilla Sherry, Daniel Crawford, Carlton and Old Vatted Usher's Whiskeys. W. J. ESSAI.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., for the Finest Indian Teas from 9 annas to Rs. 2-8 per lb.; Best White Crystallized Sugar, Re. 1 per 7 lbs. W. J. ESSAI.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., for Bass' Beer bottled for the Stores, Qts. Rs. 4-8, Pts. Rs. 3 per doz., in excellent condition, Meakin's Draught Ale. W. J. ESSAI.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS, yielding a rich monthly income of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300, and capable of considerable development by any energetic man with ordinary education, is for sale for Rs. 2,000. Apply for further particulars to "A. B. C." care of this paper.

FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL, for Christian and non-Christian Girls, teaching up to the matriculation examination. This School reopens in June 6. For Prospectus and Particulars apply to MISS CHAPMAN, Lady Superintendent.

TO-DAY'S ICES—Vanilla, Raspberry, Pine-apple and Mango. Also Wines and spirits of the Best Quality. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONARY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

A GREAT RARITY.—Arrived by s. s. "VERONA" a Consignment of Embossed Silk Plush, Borders, and Door Rugs Embossed with Gold. Unpacked Yesterday only. Price Very Moderate. CAMERON'S UPHOLSTERERS, Cabinetmaker, Opposite Byculla Railway Station.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are of all descriptions and for all class of work. For Families, Milliners and Dressmakers, Tailors and Outfitters, and for all class of leather work they are unrivalled and unsurpassed. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

WANTED, a good COOK for the R. A. Officers' Mess, Mhow.—Apply to MESS SECRETARY, stating Terms.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

IF YOU WANT SILVER BROUCHES, etc., cheap and worth presenting, go to Messrs. KANNY and Co., No. 6, Rampart Row.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

CAVALRY SWARMS. By Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Hogg, Commandant, Poona Horse. To be had at THACK ER'S. Price Rs. 2.

SHIKAR HATS.—On CORK, very Light, Tan and White Canvas.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Hatters, Church Gate Street.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 3.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Askhara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 3; with postage, Rs. 3-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

ACHEMENES, 12 distinct sorts, valued at Rs. 2-4 per doz. American double Pearl Tuberoses at 4 annas each. PALEAAR and Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

WATCH.—Unsurpassable Sterling Silver Keyless Lever, for Gentleman, Rs. 45 cash. Ladies' Handsome Keyless Hoid Watch, Rs. 50 cash. MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. Also rare old Whiskey, to be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

APARTMENTS, with comfortable BOARD, to be had in a pleasantly situated Bungalow in Bellasis Road, under the personal supervision of a Lady. Reference Messrs. Wm. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is now available for private parties to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the harbour. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON, Rampart Row.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES, APPLES, PEARS, GRAPES, CHEESE, PURE HOG'S LARD, and GERMAN SAUSAGES, Fresh by Fortnightly Mail Steamer. Orders registered. WM. WATSON & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, at Matheran, "BOMBAY VIEW," formerly known as the "Folly," commanding an excellent position, newly painted and containing 6 Bed Rooms, 6 Bath Rooms, Drawing Room, and 1 Dining Room. Apply to FURJONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, 6 Hornby Row, Fort.

VERY STRONG, Fast, Quiet PEGU PONY, FOR SALE. Believed to be sound. Cost price Rs. 415. Open to trial. First reasonable offer will be accepted. Address Dr. BATLIWALLA'S, Matoonga Dispensary, Dadur, Bombay.

DON'T you know that Re. 1 paid for Batliwala's AGUE MIXTURE at Dr. BATLIWALLA, Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay, and at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Chemists, Fort, Bombay, will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever does not abate within three days by its use? Agents for Up-country Wanted. Apply to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, 39 Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay.

PEARSE and Co. are the SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for the ROYAL HUNGARIAN WINES, from BUDA PESTH. Orders are being registered.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May inst., and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Re. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 4 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Stagie, Rs. 15; double Rs. 25. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | per cent. per annum subject to | 12 months | notice of withdrawal |
| 4 | | 6 " | |
| 3½ | | 3 " | |

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

## THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

A PERFECT TIMEKEEPER.

RUNS 28 HOURS WITH ONE WINDING. REGULATED TO A MINUTE A MONTH. RARELY GETS OUT OF ORDER. REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED ONE RUPEE.

RELIABLE. Rs. 8-8.

## THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

THE WATCHMAKER, London:—"The Waterbury is guaranteed to give a maximum of results in time-keeping at a minimum of cost."

MANCHESTER EXAMINER:—"The Waterbury is a splendid timekeeper."

MANCHESTER COURIER:—"Experience enables us to say that they are admirable timekeepers."

## THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

BIRMINGHAM POST:—"Keeps accurate time, and is a good-looking and handy watch."

GLASGOW HERALD:—"A good timekeeper."

GLASGOW CITIZEN:—"A good timekeeper."

RELIABLE. Rs. 8-8.

## THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

GLASGOW EVENING NEWS:—"I have tested the watch thoroughly, and have nothing but good to say of it."

LEEDS MERCURY:—"The Waterbury Watches keep excellent time."

NORTHERN EVENING EXPRESS:—"A marvel of cheapness, and a good timekeeper."

ACCURATE. Rs. 8-8.

## THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE:—"A real timekeeper."

NEWCASTLE LEADER:—"We have tried it alongside a twenty-five pounder, and the one kept as near St. Nicholas as the other. We know no higher praise than this."

THE SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH:—"Of the timekeepers in Yoodle, none is more popular than the Waterbury Watch. None has a better article been produced for the money."

DURABLE. Rs. 8-8.

## THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

The HINDU of the 15th Nov. 1886 says:—"We are indebted to Messrs. Addison and Co., the well-known firm of Madras, for a silver chicked time Keyless Watch. From a perusal of our advertisements it will be seen that several of the English Provincial towns have borne testimony to the merits of the Waterbury Watch. The price is only Rs. 8-8, and it is guaranteed for one year. They look remarkably well, and are very cheap."

CHEAP. Rs. 8-8.

The BANGALORE DAILY POST of the 27th Nov. says:—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents for these watches, upon which there is just now a great rush. The price, Rs. 8-8, should bring them within the reach of all, and be especially convenient as Xmas presents or prizes.

## THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

The BANGALORE SPECTATOR of 27th November says:—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents here for these very popular Watches. Now they can be sold for Rs 8-8 as a matter of fact. They should be especially recommendable to soldiers or for Christmas gifts and prizes.

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. Rs. 8-8.

The CEYLON OBSERVER (the leading daily paper in Colombo), says:—"We have seen one of these watches, and we must say that it is a wonderfully cheap article, especially as the Waterbury Company undertake to keep it in repair for a year, except, of course, in cases of accident or ill-usage.

## THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury

The Company undertakes to pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch purchased in India since October 1st, 1886, who may be killed while a passenger by accident on any Indian Railway during 1887, the sum of RUPEES ONE THOUSAND

PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE. Rs. 8-8.

## THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

GENTLEMEN,—The other day I was shown a Watch by Jina Hurry Mohun Ghosal, the private clerk of H. B. Hederstedt, Esq., of the O. & R. Railway. He spoke in highest terms about the watch, and said the Waterbury Watch was the best of all the so-called cheap and accurate watches of the day. I have been persuaded to write to you to send me one per return V. P. Post to the following address—

Khoodi Ram Mistry, E. W. MILLS, Dhariwal, February 18, 1887.

EASILY REPAIRED. Rs. 8-8.

MY DEAR SIR,

. . . . The four Watches we have got here are going very well and give perfect satisfaction. As far as my own is concerned, it has not varied one minute since the third day after I got it. I have been in this watch repairing trade 10 years before I came out here, and I can safely say that I never came across anything so good and at so cheap a price. Please send me two more in good order by V. P. P., and oblige

Yours truly, JOHN W. LEE.

## THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

May be obtained from local agents, from SOUNDY & Co., Limited, or at the Office of the Company, for India, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Agents wanted throughout the Country.

Chains in all Patterns for the Waterbury from One to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal [illegible]

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

On account of the concerned,
21 casks lubricating oil.
1 case boots, linen hose as used by Metropolitan Fire Brigade.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court—
1 lot sugar, copper and brass utensils, iron instruments, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built mail-phaeton by Holme
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 Flea-bitten strong Arab horse, 14-2, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Handsome strong pony-cart with hood complete.
1 chesnut country-bred mare 13-1 with set of single harness.
1 pair of handsome strong by walers, fast and quiet, both go in single and double harness.
1 dog-cart with grey Arab horse and harness.
1 bay Waler mare and about 10 hands, 5 years old, perfectly quiet in saddle, has been regularly driven in a pair, a good fencer used as a chaser, a perfect lady's hack.
1 pair of strong chesnut Walers, quiet to ride and drive, both go in double and single harness.
1 handsome tasty Arab galloway, goes in saddle and harness.
1 bullock.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Nepean Sea Road, Malbar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, a handsome rosewood full-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, handsome Hink's patent dup ex table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate gilpaintings and photographs, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Oscar Gut, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat on account of the concerned an invoice of boatwood furniture, consisting of arm and without arm chairs sofas, rocking chairs, &c., also an invoice of brass and iron cot-pois bedsteads with wire mattress-es, looking glasses, iron folding cots, with wire mattress-es with arms and double child's perambulator, wall brackets with mirror in velvet frame, glass door cupboards, and many other fancy articles, &c., &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale which will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Also the property of a gentleman.

1 handsome grand square pianoforte, by John Birdwood of 300.

AUCTION SALE OF A BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN, KNOWN AS THE "CHOWK HOTEL."

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

The bungalow, with outhouses, known as "Chowk Hotel," situated at Matheran, containing by admeasurement 2 acres 12 gentas. The bungalow has a very large accommodation, and commands an excellent view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 14, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th inst. sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first floor), the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, china, crockery and glassware, handsome semi-cabinet pianoforte, rich table ornaments handsome flower vases, handsome Hinks's patent kerosine oil hanging and table lamps, brussel carpets, superior chromo lithographs, &c., the property of W. MAIDMENT, Esq. and others. The sale comprises a rich and handsome Chinese dinner, dessert and breakfast service, best plated spoons and forks, hot water curry dishes, bread basket, cutlet pot, tea set with cream and oval waiter, biscuit box, dish covers, Mappin's cutlery, carvers, a French-polished blackwood and teakwood and inlaid furniture, such as square dining table, round, writing, pier, side, and centre wire, dressing and wash-hand tables, Madras patt rn dressing table with dressing glass attached and marble top wash-hand tables, inlaid chiffonier, wardrobe and book-stands with mirrors, dumb-waiter, sideboard teapoy, pigeon hole press, inlaid sofa and reclining couches with cushions, mirror glass doors, wardrobe and wash arm chairs, carved round table and teapoys, a handsome bedstead by Deschamps with best coir mattress, handsome double almirah with mirror glass doors, wardrobe and glass and gown presses, lady's davenport, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, cut glass, China and Vases in flower vases, table ornaments, pictures, wall flower holders, Brussels and Bombay carpets, table and hanging lamps, bath and dripstone iron furniture, &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY on the Parbhadevi Road, opposite the temple, about 10 minutes' walk from the Parell and Elphinstone Road Stations.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned valuable property belonging to Mr. Anthony D'Mello, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1,535 square yards or thereabouts together with a spacious dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon, situate at or near Parell, opposite the temple, in the City of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4193, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3243, and bounded on the north by the garden of Domingos Antoni Pereira, on the south by the public passage, on the east by the garden of Balthazar D'Penna, and on the west by the house of Antonio Dias.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 16th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

1 bales grey shirtings.
10 " dho ies.
8 cases colored prints.
6 " white shirtings.
2 " 5-0 lbs. gold thread.
1 " tea, coffee and dessert spoons and forks.
1 " colored braiding.
1 pair best electroplated vegetable dishes.
1 tea pitcher, 3 pea-fast cruet and knives and forks.
1 Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine.
1 new cottage pianoforte.

On account and at the risk of the indentor Mahomedaly Ebrahim—

Ex s.s. Lalpoora.

E K and Co.—Bombay—1-15—1 case ultra marine blue.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFURD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort (first floor), opposite the old secretariat, the valuable and handsome plain and carved black wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, neat crockery and glassware, China and fancy table ornaments and flower vases, Brussels and Bombay Hyderabad carpets, silk grass, Jamnia coir mattin, &c., the property of Captain W. H. ROTHWELL, the same comprises cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea service, best plated cruet stand, tea and coffee service, soup tureen oval and round entree, bread basket, spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks with cocoa, stone cutlery, furniture such as dining table in 3 pieces, drawing room, pier, side, oval, dressing and washstand tables, carved table and teapoys, drawing room suites, drawing room, easy, lady's folding office and dining room chairs, sideboard, whatnot, chiffonier with bevelled glass, iron bedstead, marble top table, corner whatnot, hatstand, Shahbasand ornament stand, rocking and revolving chairs, clothes press, reclining couch, bentwood chairs, Brussels carpet, rich table ornaments, hand-me flower vases, light and drawing lamp, hanging and wall lamps, dressing glass, table guard, Cannay carpet, handsome oleographs in gilt frames, bath room furniture, &c.

The above is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFURD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Circle (first floor of the house occupied by Messrs. Lane Moor & Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome table lamps, first-rate water colours, &c., the property of T. R. Boorn, Esq.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFURD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, (first floor), opposite the old secretariat, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments handsome flower vases, handsome Hinks's patent kerosine oil hanging and table lamps, brussel carpets superior chromo lithographs, &c., the property of W. MAIDMENT, Esq. and others. The sale comprises a rich and handsome Chinese dinner, dessert and breakfast service, best plated spoons and forks, hot water curry dishes, bread basket, cutlet pot, tea set with cream and oval waiter, biscuit box, dish covers, Mappin's cutlery, carvers, a French-polished blackwood and teakwood and inlaid furniture, such as square dining table, round, writing, pier, side, oval, centre wire, dressing and wash-hand tables, Madras patt rn dressing table with dressing glass attached and marble top wash-hand tables, inlaid chiffonier, wardrobe and book-stands with mirrors, dumb-waiter, sideboard teapoy, pigeon hole press, inlaid sofa and reclining couches with cushions, mirror glass doors, wardrobe and wash arm chairs, carved round table and teapoys, a handsome bedstead by Deschamps with best coir mattress, handsome double almirah with mirror glass doors, wardrobe and glass and gown presses, lady's davenport, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, cut glass, China and Vases in flower vases, table ornaments, pictures, wall flower holders, Brussels and Bombay carpets, table and hanging lamps, and dripstone iron furniture, &c.

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# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Band, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, Mechanics' Institute, Parel, 8 p.m.

Self-Improvement Association, Alexandra Girls' Institution, 6 p.m.

Evening Entertainment at the Bandora Literary and Social Club, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Brenda (s), from Middlesbrough ; Purulia (s), Bussorah ; Chupra (s), Moulmein ; Bellona (s), Glasgow ; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Recta (s), Marseilles ; Commilla (s), Coast and Karachi ; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar ; Kt. of St George (s), Antwerp ; Siam (s), Trieste, &c. ; and Cousin Arbib (s), Calcutta.

THE BISHOP OF MELIAPUR.—Dr. H. Reed da Silva, Bishop of Meliapur, returned from Goa yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Niagara, Florence, Kairos and Brenda entered, and the s.s. Horn Head, Vulcan, City of Canterbury and Knight of St. George left the dock yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending the 23rd April was 239,941 maunds, and in money Rs. 10,102.

DEPARTURE.—Senhor Larcher, Judge of the Goa High Court, Dr. Raphael Pereira, President of the Medical Board, and Canon St. Bridiga de Souza left Bombay for Portugal on the 10th instant.

WE are desired to state the deaf and dumb man who was charged with theft at the Fort Police Court the other day was in no way connected with the Grant Road Institution. Mr. Walsh was merely called in to act as interpreter.

FEAST AT SION.—To-morrow (Sunday), the 15th inst., the titular feast of Our Lady of Good Counsel will be celebrated. High Mass will begin at 10 a.m., at which the St. Cecilia's Society will sing and play Battmann's Mass in G.

BOGUS CURRENCY NOTES.—A Marwaree shroff, named Dhulia Bhootajee, living at Bholeshwar, reported to the police, on Thursday, having dropped a packet of our rency notes, consisting of one note for Rs. 50, eight notes for Rs. 10 each and four currency notes for Rs. 5 each, somewhere between Khelbat Street and Sonapore Street.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the morgue, Camatteepoora, touching the death of a Hindoo girl, aged 5 years, named Gungee. Deceased on Thursday evening, while running in company with other children after a marriage procession, was knocked down, run over by a victoria and killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A RUNAWAY WIFE.—Vanee, a Hindoo girl, aged 12 years, who was reported missing by her husband, living at Coombarwarra, on the 4th instant, with ornaments on her person to the value of Rs. 30, has been found at her native village, Hursai, near Rutnagherry. It appears the girl got on board a ferry steamer at Carnac Bander unnoticed amongst the crowd.

SAD DEATH OF A RAILWAY GUARD.—The brake-van of a goods train between the Bibinanee and Abigham stations, on the Sibi Line, capsized, throwing out the guard, Mr. F. Gardiner, and crushing him to death instantaneously. Mr. F. Gardiner was station master at Sibi, but owing to a great demand for guards, he was temporarily transferred to that duty. Mr. Gardiner was the second son of Mr. T. Gardiner, late superintendent of the Government Printing Press in Karachi.—*Sind Times.*

MUSIC AT THE PAREL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Mechanics' Institute, Parel, at 5 o'clock this evening.

| | |
|---|---|
| March ..... | Wide Awake.....R. Smith. |
| Quadrille ..... | The Mikado .....Bucalossi. |
| Fantasia..... | Pastorella .....Ernest Villiers. |
| Valse ..... | Twilight shadows....R. Smith. |
| Selection from ... | Faust .....Gounod. |
| Tatenuzzio..... | Cross of Merit .....Arthur Clifford. |
| Galop ..... | One Turn More.....EdwardNewton |

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Inspector Lee Smith yesterday charged Hari Ballajee, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with having dishonestly received property and cash of the value of Rs. 511. The property and cash in question belonged to a Hindu who recently arrived in the city, and which he kept in a black bag. Putting up in a boarding house, he, before retiring at night, hung the bag on a nail. In the morning he missed his bag, and receiving no information about it to the house, reported his loss to the police. Inquiries were set on foot and the accused arrested, and he gave up the property. Pleading guilty to the charge, the Magistrate sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

STEALING PEPPER.—Inspector Guider yesterday charged Mahadoo Balloo and two other boys before Mr. Ryan with the theft of a quantity of pepper. It appeared that the accused stole the pepper during the night from bags stacked on the bunder prior to being sent to Aden. Early in the morning they repaired to the shop of Govind Amajee, to whom they sold the pepper. They pleaded guilty, and Mr. Ryan sentenced two of the accused to gaol for four weeks, and the third to the Sassoon Reformatory. Govind Amajee, who was charged with having received the pepper, knowing it to be stolen, was convicted and sentenced to three months' hard labour. In sentencing him, his Worship remarked that if there were no receivers there would be very few thieves.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thurday evening last, while some labourers were engaged in discharging a large box containing an ice machine belonging to Mr. Feashaw, Political Agent to the ex-King of Burma, on Modi Bunder, they accidentally let it fall into the sea. A boatman, named Noordeen Bhowdeen, aged about 25 years, volunteered to dive down and fasten a rope to the box to hoist it up. He succeeded in doing this, but while the labourers were hauling up the box, the rope gave way. Noordeen again dived down to fasten another rope to the box, but unfortunately the poor fellow never rose again to the surface. A search was made for the body of the deceased, but at the time of going to press all efforts had been unsuccessful.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN, &c.—We learn, says the *Sind Times*, that the drivers and guards of the North-Western Railway are under orders to proceed to Kotri to be permanently stationed there. We wonder to whom this thought has occurred. There are palatial quarters for married and single people attached to the Workshops in Karachi. New quarters would have to be built at Kotri, which is a very hot and uncomfortable place for European drivers and guards. Most of them have children who are used to attend the local schools, whereas there is no such regular institution at Kotri. The climate of Karachi is moreover cool and salubrious in the summer months, and it would seem as though the drivers and guards were sent to the grilling heat of Kotri to expiate their sins.

ALLEGED CARELESSNESS OF A STEVEDORE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Chief Inspector Ingram, in charge of the Prince's Dock, charged Kaloo Fernandes, a stevedore's foreman, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with causing grievous hurt to a stevedore's labourer named Rama Succoo. The accused was superintending the lowering of bales of cotton into No. 3 hold of the s.s. Scawfell while lying in the Prince's Dock. He had ordered the winchman to heave up before the bales were clear of a sling that had been lowered, in order that other slings full could be lowered. The consequence was that one of the bales was jerked up and fell on the leg of the complainant, who was standing by, and fractured it. In defence accused stated that the men below had shouted him to order the winchman to heave the sling up. The case was then adjourned.

STEALING GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STAMPS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Guider charged Takeram Balla, a boy peon, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey with the theft of Rs. 8 worth of stamps, the property of Government. From the evidence of Mr. Chitts, the Superintendent of the Telegraph Office at Mandvie, it appeared that on Tuesday night the clerk, in whose custody the stamps were kept, missed ten of them, of the value of Rs. 5, from his drawer. He reported the matter and his suspicions to witness, who directed a watch to be kept on the accused. The next day a message writer's boy, on the promise of paying him for it, received from the accused nine stamps, and then made them over to witness, who gave the accused into charge. In answer to his Worship, Mr. Chitts said that the accused worked as a boy peon in the office doing sundry duties there, and for which he received Rs. 8 a month. His Worship questioned the policy of employing lads like the accused and placing them in positions where they could get access to money. He sentenced the accused to three months hard labour in the Common Gaol.

A DISHONEST TINMAN.—Mithoo Dawood, a tin-man was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of eleven copper utensils, valued at Rs. 12, belonging to Salarbux Mahomedbux, a baker living at Mahim Tank Road. It appeared that the copper vessels were entrusted to the accused for tinning about a month ago, but since then he had decamped. About four days ago he was seen by the complainant at Duncan Road and handed over to the police. He subsequently made a statement to the police and produced the copper vessels from a Marwaree with whom he had pledged them. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, and fined Rs. 25, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment. The same accused was also convicted yesterday by the same Magistrate upon a second charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of six other copper utensils, valued at Rs. 9, belonging to Shaik Ismail Shaik Rahimon, which were also entrusted to him for tinning on the 5th instant, and which articles he also pledged with a Marwaree. He was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and fined Rs. 15, or in default to undergo a term of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. The second sentence to take effect after the expiration of the first sentence.

## CALENDAR—MAY, 1887.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Last Quarter ..... | May 15th, | 1h. | 37m. a.m. |
| New Moon ..... | „ 23rd, | 3h. | 56m. a.m. |
| First Quarter ..... | „ 30th, | 10h. | 11m. a.m. |

| Days. | Engagements, &c. | Sun-Rise. | Sun-Set. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. M. | H. M. |
| Sat. 14 | Self Improvement Association, Alexandra Girl's Institute, 6 p.m. Entertainment at Bandora Literary and Social Club, 9 p.m. | 5 28 | 6 25 | 3 45m 4 45 a. | 9 53m |
| Sun. 15 | Rogation Sunday. Meeting, St. Xavier's College, Papal Jubilee, 11 a.m. | 5 27 | 6 25 | 5 2m 5 55 a.m. | 0 0m 11 12m |
| Mon. 16 | English mail expected per s.s. Assam.* | 5 27 | 6 25 | 6 50m 7 5 a. | 1 7m 0 47 a. |
| Tu. 17 | ..... | 5 27 | 6 26 | 8 7m 8 3 a. | 1 58m 1 45 a. |
| Wed. 18 | Town Council, 3 p.m. M. M. Mody and Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. | 5 26 | 6 26 | 9 0m 8 46 a. | 2 38m 2 35 a. |
| Thr. 19 | Municipal Corporation 3 p.m. The Harvey and Sebapathy Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. | 5 26 | 6 26 | 9 37m 9 29 a. | 3 10m 3 16 a. |
| Fri. 20 | Departure of the English mail per s.s. Cashay. | 5 26 | 6 27 | 10 12m 9 55 a. | 3 37m 3 51 a. |

* Left Aden 1 p.m., on Tuesday, 10th instant.

## DIVINE SERVICES.

ROGATION SUNDAY, MAY 15.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).—Hymns 320, 197 and 280.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Edward S. Hall.—Hymns 242, 197 and 240.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimitis—Goss in A.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Thursday, May 12, Ascension of Our Lord.
8 a.m.—Choral Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-15 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 221, 176 and 322.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 231, 148 and 27.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 512, 263 and 261.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 304, 294 and 238.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 27, 188 and 147.
Ascension Day.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymn 147.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 189 and 322.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.—Hymns 277, 269 and 365.

ST. JOHN'S, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parell.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Psalms 102 and 103.
Hymns 8 and 221.

WESLEYAN METHODIST SERVICES.

Young Men's Christian Association, Apollo Bunder.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
Parel Road, Byculla.
9 a.m.—Mr. J. J. Staples.
6 p.m.—Mr. T. J. Clay.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Clan Cameron in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

## THE NATIVE OFFICERS DEPUTED TO ENGLAND.

THE names of the native military officers, who in compliance with an order from the Government of India, proceeded to England, yesterday evening, per the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, so as to be able to attend the Jubilee celebration in England are :—Captain C. W. Muir and Subedar Saik Tindal Ali, Governor-General's Body-Guard ; Resaldar Shir Sing, 2nd Punjab Cavalry ; Resaldar Major Isrul Sing, 19th Bengal Lancers ; Resaldar Lal Sing, 14th Bengal Lancers ; Resaldar Major Jaffer Alikhan, 3rd Punjab Cavalry ; Resaldar Major Nur Alikhan, 6th Bengal Cavalry ; Resaldar Major Nadir Alikhan, 18th Bengal Lancers ; Subedar Bromkhan, 4th Madras Light Cavalry ; Woordie Major Lina Sing, Central India Horse ; Subedar Major Nuzzafer Khan, Hyderabad Contingent ; Resaldar Mahomed Nuralkhan, 15th Mooltan Cavalry ; and Resaldar Mahomed Bux.

## OBSCENE ADVERTISING.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Crawley-Boevey delivered judgment in the case in which Inspector Framjee Bickajee charged Bremachari Sejanand Kasiwalla, a mendicant, with distributing obscene handbills advertising certain medicines. Mr. Frere, Public Prosecutor, appeared against the accused ; and Mr. Shewshunker Govindram appeared for the defence.

His Worship said : Sejanand Kasiwalla is charged under section 292 of the Indian Penal Code with distributing an obscene handbill printed in Guzerati. The accused has pleaded guilty, and has thrown himself on the mercy of the Court. In extenuation of his offence it has been urged for the accused that the drugs advertised in the handbill are habitually used by certain classes of native society for the purposes set forth in it ; (2) that in publishing and distributing the handbill the accused had no intention of breaking the law, and that he has voluntarily surrendered for destruction the whole of the remaining handbills in his possession ; (3) that offences of this kind against public decency are notoriously regarded more leniently by native public opinion than by the legislature ; (4) that the Guzerati handbill was intended to be read by persons whose ethical and moral standard differs considerably from the standard of the authorities who made the law, and that in considering whether the handbill is or is not obscene within the meaning of the law, regard should be paid to the actual standard of native ideas on the subject of morals. I have no hesitation in holding that the handbill, in respect of which this charge is brought, is obscene within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. Its plain aim and object is to advertise the accused's wares by suggestions of the most impure and libidinous character ; and it is impossible to doubt that the tendency of the handbill is to deprave and corrupt the minds of any young persons into whose hands the print may come. It is not, I think, necessary for this Court to consider whether the law on the subject of obscenity is or is not in accord with native ideas on the subject. In deciding that this handbill is within the meaning of the Penal Code, I have adopted the criterion the Chief Justice Cockburn, which is quoted in Mayne's Treatise. As regards the question of punishment I think that the interests of justice in this case will be met by an infliction of a substantial fine, and by ordering the remaining handbills to be destroyed. I sentence the accused under section 292 of the Penal Code to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to be rigorously imprisoned for a period of three months. Under the provision of section 521, Criminal Procedure Code, I order the destruction of the obscene handbills surrendered by the accused.

## BURMA.

DEATH OF A PARSEE IN RANGOON :—Mr. Sorabjee Framrose, assistant to Messrs. Balthazar and Sons, Rangoon, has died suddenly of heart disease. Mr. Sorabjee Framrose (says a local paper) first came to Rangoon some 35 years ago, and then joined the firm of Jordan and Co. which was at the time in a flourishing condition. After serving this firm for sometime he went to Bombay as a Bank manager, and after varying fortune lost his all in the financial crisis there some 20 years since. He then became engineer on a coasting steamer on the Madras Coast, and some 15 years ago came to Rangoon and joined the firm in whose service he died. Most people in Rangoon will know him as the chief figure at many a Rangoon auctions.

ALL those who appreciate Low, White, Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use KEARS' & CO.'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentrifice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. For bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-8.

## THE POONA SUMMER VACATION.

THE following is a programme of the Poona summer vacation lectures :—

Principal V. A. Modak, on the study of Vernacular languages in Indian Universities.

Mr. Y. N. Ranade, 30th May, on English opinion on India.

Babu Dinanath Gangoli, on Bapu Rama Gopal Ghose, the orator and patriot.

Dr. V. R. Gholey, on the prevention of disease.

Dr. G. R. Garde, on science of sexual reproduction.

R. S. K. P. Gadgil, 25th May, on two civilizations face to face.

R. S. R. D. Paranjape, on a word about North Canara.

R. S. G. W. Kanitkar, on ethics.

Dr. Pandurang Gopal, on village sanitation.

R. S. M. B. Namjoshee, 17th May, on National Congress, how to make it a success.

R. B. G. H. Deshamukh, on revenue system of Government.

Mr. H. N. Navalkar.

Mr. Gopalrao Joshee, 16th May, on my experiences in America.

Mr. Gunputrao Ghotavadekar, on model or experimental farm.

Dr. Krishnarao Bullel, 23rd May, on the eye and the preservation of sight.

Mr. M. M. Kunte, on mediæval and modern forces.

R. B. M. G. Ranade, on the law regarding the restitution of conjugal rights.

## A LIVING SOUVENIR OF THE SOUDAN

THE *Poona Observer* writes—The subject of this brief notice is a local celebrity whose existence in Poona may not be generally known, for more than one reason, the chief being that "Little Jimmy," as he has been familiarly dubbed by his comrades *in arms* (Jimmy having a practice of always being carried) is too young as yet to mix with the world, being a little more than two years of age. This interesting infant, who, at present, has his quarters in the Sergeants' Mess of the 2nd Durham Light Infantry at Ghorpoorie, was rescued at the siege of Khartoum among the dead and dying, too young, of course, to know the parental loss he had sustained. Amid the roar of cannon his infant cries were hushed, but a kind-hearted sergeant of the regiment took charge of the child, and he was removed beyond the range of danger. "Jimmy," who is a curly-headed Egyptian, or Somali, was nursed by the men of the regiment, and is now a chubby child able to say a few words of English, his pronunciation being of the true Moore and Burgess style. He is provided with clean and comfortable accommodation in the mess-room, and his constant companion, even beside him in his white kitten, the two extremes in complexion being greatly attached to each other. "Jimmy" is a great favourite with the men of the regiment, whom he knows as "bradders," "cousins," "chums," and a variety of affectionate designations. He is likely, when he comes of age, to possess a small fortune, as monthly subscriptions are being banked in his name for his future. He has been named James Durham after, we believe, his godfather who found him, and the regiment by which he has been adopted. A visit to this little prisoner of war, who is on his parole of honour, would repay the drive to his comfortable quarters at Ghorpoorie.

## THE LAND OF THE IMAMS.

MR. JAMES BASSETT, a Presbyterian missionary who resided for ten years in Persia, coming into intimate contact with people of all classes and creeds, has published his experiences.

Mr. Bassett's missionary labours lay mainly, not among Persians proper, but where through himself on the mercy of the Court. In extenuation of his offence it has been urged for the accused that the drugs advertised in the handbill are habitually used by certain classes of native society for the purposes set forth in it ; (2) that in publishing and distributing the handbill the accused had no intention of breaking the law, and that he has voluntarily surrendered for destruction the whole of the remaining handbills in his possession ; (3) that offences of this kind against public decency are notoriously regarded more leniently by native public opinion than by the legislature ; (4) that the Guzerati handbill was intended to be read by persons whose ethical and moral standard differs considerably from the standard of the authorities who made the law, and that in considering whether the handbill is or is not obscene within the meaning of the law, regard should be paid to the actual standard of native ideas on the subject of morals. I have no hesitation in holding that the handbill, in respect of which this charge is brought, is obscene within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. Its plain aim and object is to advertise the accused's wares by suggestions of the most impure and libidinous character ; and it is impossible to doubt that the tendency of the handbill is to deprave and corrupt the minds of any young persons into whose hands the print may come. It is not, I think, necessary for this Court to consider whether the law on the subject of obscenity is or is not in accord with native ideas on the subject. In deciding that this handbill is within the meaning of the Penal Code, I have adopted the criterion the Chief Justice Cockburn, which is quoted in Mayne's Treatise. As regards the question of punishment I think that the interests of justice in this case will be met by an infliction of a substantial fine, and by ordering the remaining handbills to be destroyed. I sentence the accused under section 292 of the Penal Code to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to be rigorously imprisoned for a period of three months. Under the provision of section 521, Criminal Procedure Code, I order the destruction of the obscene handbills surrendered by the accused.

### AMONG THE NESTORIANS.

Mr. Bassett commenced his labours and obtained his first experiences of Persia at Oroomiah, the mission station among the Nestorians who live on the shores of the great salt lake, called after the name of the town, lying on the border-land of Persia, Turkey, and Armenia, which lake, however, is known to the Persians under the name of Daryatcheh Shahi, or the Royal Sea. The Nestorian communities now living near Oroomiah and among the adjacent mountains are from many points of view a curious and interesting people. Speculation has been rife as to their origin, but it has been impossible to determine satisfactorily whether they belong to the Chaldean, Syrian, or Armenian Semitic stock. "Doubt has been expressed," writes Mr. Bassett, "as to their being of either Chaldean, Assyrian, or Syrian origin. Dr. Grant attempted to establish their identity with the lost tribes of Israel; but it is conceded that the argument fails, since it rests upon characteristics common to Orientals." In other words, the Nestorians may be anything you please, but they certainly are not Jews. Though living on the border-land of Persia, Armenia, and Turkey, they preserve as their written and spoken language a dialect of the ancient Syriac. The Nestorian Church at the present day has no fixed standard of doctrinal belief, and perpetuates its independence of all other Churches chiefly by the peculiarities of its ecclesiastical organization and ritual. The condition of the people is chiefly characterized by poverty, ignorance, and simplicity. They are distinguished among other Oriental Christians by their remarkable docility and lack of independence, and we find among them a number of superstitious practices and beliefs which effectually separate them from communion with the other Churches of the East. To Europeans they are known as Nestorians; but they themselves know little or nothing of Nestorius (except insomuch has they have been instructed by foreigners to this effect), and the people claim for themselves that they are the spiritual progeny of St. Thomas and Thaddeus; while among Moslems they are known by the common term of Nasarah or Nazarenes. Among these worthy people Mr. Basset proceeded to inaugurate his missionary labours, and, as a preliminary measure to the acts of his "new life, sat down with Abraham and John for the study of the Azarbijan-Turkish language."

### A CEREMONIAL VISIT.

Before, however, he could make much progress in the art, it was incumbent on him to pay a visit of ceremony to the governor, Ardashir Khan.—My first visit to the young prince did not leave on my mind a pleasant impression of his natural abilities and qualities, although he was duly courteous. He received us in a garden just outside the Seir gate, in a summer house. In stature, features, and complexion he is a typical representative of his race. He wore a cashmeer gown, the border of which was trimmed with fur ; a black hat of lamb-skin or astrakan, and with-brim ; pants of black broadcloth, and cotton socks. The room was furnished with Persian rugs and chairs. The entertainment consisted of a quiet conversation, conducted by Mr. Labaree and the Prince in the Turkish tongue. The Kalyon was passed around twice, and the tea twice, after the most approved custom of Persia, in tiny cups. The Prince was kindly disposed to foreigners, but much addicted to some vices.

### TRAVELLING IN PERSIA.

After six months spent in Oroomiah, and when he had obtained some practice in speaking Azerbijani Turkish, Mr. Bassett set out on a tour that was to take him through Tabriz, the chief town of the north-western province, to Tehran, and thence back to his starting-point via Hamadan, the ancient Ecbatans. The total distance to becovered was about one thousand and twenty-four miles. Travelling, as is usual throughout the East, there are two methods of travelling, "videlicet post," or caravan ; for it is naturally impossible to make use of wheeled vehicles in a country where there are no made roads. In travelling caravan you go slowly, but, comparatively speaking, comfortably ; you ride your own horses, or such as you have hired for the period of the journey ; you travel some score of miles a day at times most convenient to yourself ; and you feed and lodge after a comparatively luxurious fashion. Only, if you are in a hurry, it is annoying to calculate how very long it will take to do, say 1064 miles, at twenty miles a day. Riding post it is possible to get over a hundred miles a day, if you are in good training. The process, however, is trying to a constitution not inured to sleeping on a mud floor among the fleas, and to thriving on a diet of eggs and bread. In Anglo-Persian riding post is known as chaparing ; the post-houses lie at distances varying from twenty to twenty-five miles along the chief high roads, and, as Mr. Bassett observes, the rooms for travellers, though originally fairly well built and comfortable when new, "are in a most ludicrous condition in a short time after their construction."

"The post-horses are in a worse state than the rooms, for it is customary to purchase vicious and worthless animals for this service. One or two fairly good horses are kept at each station for the accommodation of *distinguished* and *favoured* guests. In time these brutes become hardened to the service, and are then called by Persians pokteh (that is, cooked), a term commonly applied to animals and men who by experience and hardship have been inured to severe labour and prepard for hard service. The horses are by no means sure-footed. They frequently fall and break their necks. I have seen a chapar-horse, however, fall and turn a complete somersault, and come up instantly without the least harm to himself, his rider, or the instant of his fall, having been thrown over the horse's head and entirely out of the way. Chaper-riding is attended with some dangers, as are other modes of travel."

### THE CHRISTIAN ARMENIANS IN TEHERAN.

After a sojourn of some months in Oroomiah among the Nestorians, Mr. Bassett permanently removed his quarters to Teheran, where his work for some years lay among the Christian Armenians of the capital. Occasional journeys broke the monotony of the daily teaching in the schools, and the preaching, week by week, to a congregation whose progress in the paths of virtue seems to have been somewhat retarded. A good description is given of the road from Teheran to Ispahan, and a visit to Julfa, the Armenian suburb of Ispahan, "on the south bank of the Zenderud river, affords an opportunity for an interesting account of the Armenian colonists of the Shah, their manners and customs, and their history. In Julfa, a philosophical Armenian, may have the advantage of studying among these scions of Christianity. There is the community of the so-called Armenian Armenians, whose Catholikos resides at Etchmiadzin, in Russian territory, and the Catholic Armenians, who pay allegiance to the Pope, and, lastly, the Protestant Armenians, who stand in awe of an English clergyman sent out by the Church Missionary Society. Of the religious tenets of the Armenian Armenians a summary is given, and we note with pleasure as a minor point that in their Marriage Service "there occurs the curious promise made by the bridegroom that he will rule the woman." Our author omits to state whether in practice the Armenian spouse is able thoroughly to act up to this promise. A couple of chapters are devoted to an account of the six hundred mile journey from Teheran eastward to Mashhad, the chief town of Khorasan, and we have a glimpse at the Turkomans, among whom the American missionaries have scattered copies of the Scriptures in Jagatai-Turkish, without apparently hitherto having made any very remarkable conversions. The last five chapters of the work are devoted to a shrewdly written account of the Government of the Shah's empire as it now exists, with a description of its physical features and the enumeration of the various races who inhabit its mountains and plains.

## AN IRISH HISTORIAN ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION AT HOME.

MR. J. P. O'CONNOR, M.P., is the London correspondent of the *New York World*, and in that capacity sent the following telegram reviewing the political situation in England, on April 9 :—

Parliament is now down for one of the briefest Easter recesses within the memory of living men. All eyes are now turned on the country, which has become the scene of a great popular agitation. The feature of the present anti-coercion movement in England is its spontaneity. This, it will be remembered, was the special feature, too, of the Bulgarian atrocities agitation which swept Gladstone into power in 1880. From it the Liberal managers augur the most important results. The Liberal meetings now taking place daily need no prompting from headquarters. The resolutions passed exceed in intensity either the articles in Home-Rule newspapers or the Nationalist speeches in Parliament.

Later in this agitation Gladstone may join in it. At present it is the soldier's battle, and the great leader's presence is hardly required. The culmination of the first phase of it will be marked by Easter Monday's great popular Hyde Park demonstration, organized entirely by the metropolitan Radical clubs and associations, which, with their provincial branches, have suddenly woke up to their old activity. Speeches by well-known public men will be delivered from not fewer than sixteen separate platforms, at which the audiences will probably be numbered by the hundred thousand or more. It is significant of the growth of the movement that the Unionists in this country are at last coming round in earnest. I have had talks with many of the country delegates to the demonstration. They all assure me their old political friends and associates are returning to the Liberal camp in troops. The Unionists will consequently find themselves, at the next general election, leaders without followers.

One of the most striking evidences of this comes from Birmingham, Chamberlain's headquarters, and largely the key of the political position. The Gladstonians of Birmingham have rallied wonderfully and carried their delegates for many of the wards hitherto represented by Unionists, and rejected two of Chamberlain's brothers. These heavy blows are to be immediately followed by a vigorous Home-Rule campaign, the result of which, perhaps, will be that fifty Liberal members will win seats in the House of Commons.

The special object of the whole agitation is to make it convenient to press for the dissolution of Parliament two or three months hence, on the ground that at the last Parliamentary election the issue of Coercion *versus* Home Rule was rejected by the Tories, who were consequently returned to the House of Commons on false pretences. The Government is already becoming uneasy at the rapid progress of the popular agitation, and is endeavouring to relent in its absolutely futile charges against the Liberals and Irish Parliamentary obstruction.

The second reading of the Coercion Bill will probably be carried on the 18th inst., by a majority for the Government of about 90 votes. The Tories are, I hear, trying hard to get John Bright to publicly set the seal on his apostasy by a promise to support their Bill by an anti-Home Rule speech in the House of Commons, but hitherto he has declined. Warned by their troubled experiences of last week in Parliament, the Government, especially their weak and inexperienced leader in the House of Commons, W. H. Smith, have lowered their tone and are now conspicuously anxious to carry the second reading without the use of the cloture. Mr. Gladstone's determined opposition and protest have frightened them. The Speaker is still ill, and I think he will tell the Government his authority will not bear the strain of another such scene as that on Saturday morning of last week. Gladstone has, since my last cable, expressed himself both publicly and privately in the strongest terms to the effect that if Mr. Smith tried similar tactics again he (Gladstone) would probably defy the majority to cloture him as the recognised leader of the regular opposition. The speaker has had too severe a lesson, I imagine, to lightly repeat the offence. He now knows that any further attempt to transform him into a mere instrument of the Government for the time being would either end in breaking up the old House of Commons traditions or in ruining the former respect for the Chair.

The Government Land Bill for Ireland is everywhere unfavorably discussed. Irishmen utterly distrust it as they do the whole lot ; the Conservatives are not fond of it, and even the extreme Unionists are doubtful as to its bona fides. It is certainly one of the most double-faced measures ever proposed to the Imperial Parliament. I find the general opinion among the Opposition is that the Bill is part of a complete plan for forcing land purchase on the tenants, as the landlords' terms to the tenants are already broken by coercion. On these grounds as well as by the constant and unsparing denunciation of coercion the Liberal leaders anticipate the overthrow of the Government and the return of a Home Rule administration, if not this session at any rate long before Parliament runs its course.

## INDIAN WHEAT.

THE *Quarter Reviewly*, in an article on "Competition in Wheat Growing," says :—

It is generally admitted that to the large increase in the supply of wheat from India, during recent years, the extremely low prices that have prevailed are mainly attributable. It is true that, owing to climatic conditions and occasional famines, India is an uncertain source of supply. For instance, after having risen as soon 1,400,000 qrs. in 1877, the quantity fell off to less than 240,000 qrs., in 1879, and was only a little over 700,000 qrs., in 1880, when we were in need of a larger foreign supply than ever before, on account of the extremely unproductive harvest of 1879 in this country. Since 1880, however, the supply has not been less than 1,600,000 qrs. for any year, and in 1885 it was about 2,800,000 qrs., a larger quantity than had previously been sent to us from India. The area of land under wheat in India has greatly increased of late, though, owing to the defective character of agricultural statistics in the past, no one can tell with any approach to accuracy what the increase has been. The total area under wheat in India in 1885-6 was not quite 27½ million acres, and the yield about 32 million quarters, or 9-3 bushels per acre. The 'normal area,' as it is termed, is about 26 million acres, and the normal or ordinary average yield is 10 bushels per acre. Since 1883 there is no reason to suppose that any large increase in the wheat area has taken place ; but the fact that, with such a small yield, Indian cultivators have extended their wheat fields as all during the prevalence of extremely low prices in Europe need explanation. The explanation is very simple. The low gold-value of silver has had the effect of a handsome bounty on the export of wheat from India. There is an additional bounty in respect of the State-owned and State-guaranteed railways of India ; but that is chiefly at the expense of Indian taxpayers, so that the benefit to the cultivators of the soil, who pay a very large proportion of the taxes, only comes to them in the shape of the depreciated gold value of silver upon the export trade in Indian wheat, however, is so obvious that it is surprising to see it disputed. But for that depreciation, the export of wheat from India during the last three years must have been discontinued or carried out at a loss to producers, middle men, or exporters, or to all of them.

To estimate the cost of wheat-growing in a country like India with its widely-varying circumstances, is very difficult, if not impossible. In a circular issued by the Government of India in 1884, a calculation made by an expert is given for what it is worth. In Northern India, in a district traversed by railways, he estimates the cost of producing a quarter of wheat on irrigated and manured land at 12s., and a market rate of 18s. 6d. a quarter, he adds, would produce to the producer a price not exceeding 15s. ; and a market rate of 18s. 6d. a quarter, he adds, would probably mean to the producer a price not exceeding 15s. or 16s. He takes the exchange value of the rupee to be 1s. 8d. in the calculation ; so he estimates that the typical Northern India cultivator gets a profit, on wheat sells as shown 11 rupees a quarter in an inland market. Now, in the same circular the Indian Government state that, in March 1884, wheat was selling 'at 2½ seers the rupee, or about 18s. 6d. the quarter at Jubbulpore—a price which gave a good margin for profit to the exporter when the London rate was 43s. the quarter,' but not when the London rate had fallen to from 32s. to 36s. for Indian wheats. No doubt there was but a very small margin for profit, and our imports from India were more than 700,000 qrs. less in 1884 than in 1883 ; but the rate of exchange kept falling, and freights fell also, so that exporters were not obliged to cease operating altogether, though some heavy losses were incurred, any slight fluctuation in the rate of exchange making all the difference between profit and loss. It is almost certain that a decrease in purchasers and gains dealer's profits, as well as a fall in freights and in the gold value of silver, helped to keep up the wheat exports of India. Our contention is, that, if it had not been for the low exchange value of the rupee, exporters of Indian wheat would not have been able to offer enough for it to pay the cultivators' expenses, and that therefore the cultivation of wheat in India would have fallen off or prices would have been forced up.

It is worthy of notice that the Indian Government, although anxious to make out that India has been in all respects injured by the depreciation in the gold value of the rupee, volunteers this admission :—

'We do not believe that the entire fall in the English prices of either wheat or cotton is due to the fall in the rate of exchange ; but we see no reason to doubt that the rate of exchange has had a material influence in bringing about the fall.' As an illustration of the far-reaching effects of any considerable change in the relative value of gold and silver, and of the economic disturbance which it causes, we would call your Lordship's special attention to the fact that the Indian cultivator of wheat and cotton appears to have actually gained, while the English and American producers of these commodities has suffered, by the fall in the rate of exchange.'

As to the question whether the Indian cultivator is benefited by the low rate of exchange which allows of wheat exportation with the barest margin of profit to all concerned, Mr. A. R. Connell, who read a very able Paper on 'Indian Railways and Indian Wheat' before the Statistical Society a short time ago, appears to think that they are not. He contends that the peasantry grow their grain crops primarily for subsistence, and only to a small extent for sale ; that only the small surplus over, after supplying the wants of themselves, their labourers, and their cattle, is affected by market prices ; and that the largest part, if not all, of that surplus goes to the money-lender. Indeed, he appears to be of opinion that

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

THE Bank of England return for the week shows a decline of 1 per cent. in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities, which accordingly stands at 47 per cent. In the Stock Exchange quotations no movement whatever is advised, and Bar Silver is likewise unaltered in value, the shipment of the metal from London for this port being £90,000 in addition to £30,000 in Gold.

In the London Produce market Linseed is quoted firmer at 3d. advance; Wheat also firmer at a rise of 6d. per quarter in No. 2 Club.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday, Reuter says, closed with a hardening tendency, but the only indication of the fact is that the day's sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 400 are Surats. Prices are unaltered both on the spot and to arrive, and in New York the only movements reported are a reduction of 3 points in August futures, and an advance of one point in September, ready Cotton being unaltered at 10⅞ cents. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

| | 1887 | 1886 | 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday's Receipts..... | 2,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| Six days' do ..... | 11,000 | 28,700 | 7,200 |
| Total since 1st Sept ... | 5,151,000 | 5,116,400 | 4,659,000 |

The tone of the market here to-day has been somewhat firmer, with a partial advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. For export there has not been a great deal doing, except in Ginned Dharwar, for which Rs. 120 to Rs. 200 has been paid according to quality. The local mills have been active buyers, about 4,000 bales of all kinds being reported mainly of Ginned Dharwar and Khandeish descriptions. The following are the official quotations:—

| | Fine. | F.G. | Good. | F.G.F. | Daly. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals ..... | 160 | 147 | 141 | ... | May 25 |
| Kanauja ..... | ... | ... | ... | 195 | Ready. |
| Oomla ..... | ... | ... | 205 | 195 | do |
| Sheegaum ..... | ... | ... | 205 | 195 | do |
| Khamgaum ..... | ... | ... | 206 | 198 | do |
| Julgaum ..... | ... | ... | 193 | 186 | do |
| Nagpur ..... | ... | ... | ... | 192 | do |
| Bhowmnggar ..... | 215 | 202 | 194 | ... | do |
| Dhollera { up-country pressed } | 215 | 202 | 194 | ... | do |
| Broach ..... | ... | ... | 225-30 | ... | do |
| Sawgd. Dharwar ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | do |
| Westerns ..... | ... | ... | ... | 189 | do |

WHEAT is firm assisted by the stronger tone of the Home advices and the decline in freights. Prices are ½ anna per cwt. higher, and at that there are decidedly more buyers, than sellers. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Pessy ..... | Rs. 4-9-8 to Rs. 9-6 | per cwt. |
| No. 1 do. ..... | „ 4-8-8 to „ 8-6 | „ |
| No. 1 Club Delhi .... | „ 4-6-3 to „ 6-6 | „ |
| Red do. ..... | „ 4-3 | „ |
| Red Ahmedabad .... | „ 4-5 to „ 5-6 | „ |

SEEDS are firm at unchanged prices. The scarcity of supplies restricts business.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 9,498 bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 85,496 cwt. |
| Linseed ..... | 21,946 „ |
| Rapeseed ..... | 1,777 „ |
| Gingelly ..... | 1,781 „ |
| Poppy Seed ..... | 1,599 „ |

FREIGHTS are very decidedly weaker in all positions, but more particularly for ready. For immediate shipment £1 6 3 is still asked for Cotton for Liverpool, but rates for Continental ports are offering at £1-3-9 Wheat or Seeds, £1-5 Cotton.

EXCHANGE opened weak with a decline of 1-32d., and in the morning Credits were done at 1s. 4 15-16d. per rupee. During the day, however, the tone became a little steadier, and private bills have nominally recovered the morning's decline, although more we consider in the absence of business than owing to any definite cause. For June we quote Credits at 1s. 4¾d., July 1s. 4 13-16d., while Bank telegraphic for July delivery is at 1s. 4 9-16d., August 1s. 4¾d. Next mail the quotations are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 4 25-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 4¾d. | „ |
| Do. 3 months' sight.....1s. 4 13-16d. | „ |
| Credits, 3 months' sight....1s. 4 31-32d. | „ |
| France, 3 months' sight ...1-78⅛ to ¼ | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm at Rs. 96 11-16d. for Fours; Rs. 100⅜ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are not quite so firm for Cotton Mills. Alliance and Framjee Petit are Rs. 5, Coorla Rs. 10 and Oriental Rs. 2½ per share lower. In other things there is no change.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANK. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 20,000 | 500 | all | ct. | 755 |
| Bank of Bengal ... | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 260 |
| Bank of Madras ... | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 615 |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank ..... | 10,000 | 4 | 4 | 6 do. | 155 |
| Hong. and Shang. M. Corporation ... | 40,000 | 100 | all | 17½ do. | 259-10 |
| National Bank of India ..... | 27,320 | $125 | | 5 pct. | 105xd. |
| | | 250 | | | |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton ..... | 200 | 1,350 | 1,350 | —4 | 1,100 |
| Albert Ginning Co. .. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. | 425 |
| Albert Press Co., Ranchoe ..... | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 800 |
| Ayoolie Press Co. (small shares) ..... | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 225 |
| Bellary ..... | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 90 | 410xd. |
| Brodie Cawnpore P. Co. Ld ..... | 0 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 16 | 135 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 10 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 14 | 102½ |
| Colaba Press Co. ... | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 600 | 665 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co... | 0 | 500 | 500 | 12 | 117 |
| East India Press Co.. | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 150 | 1,315 |
| Fort Press Co. ..... | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 80 | 1,500 |
| French Press Co. ... | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 565 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. ..... | 450 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 95 | 40½ |
| Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. ..... | 240 | 450 | all | Rs. 45 | 310 |
| Mannar Mantig. Co. .. | 1,000 | 250 | 25 | Rs. 10 | 235 |
| Mercantile Press ... | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | — | 90 |
| Mofussil Co. ..... | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 55 | 412½ |
| New Bezar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 60 | 547½ |
| New Indian Press ... | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | — | 115 |
| Prince of W. Press .. | 800 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 30 | 375 |
| Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.) ... | 500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 75 | 450 |
| Sind Press Co. ..... | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 75 | 495 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. ..... | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 120 | 1220 |
| Soonoo Press Co. ... | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 550 |
| Vulcart Press Co. .. | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 560 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W Company ..... | 1,208 | 1,000 | 000 | .. | 1,375 |
| Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ld. ..... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 425 |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. company ..... | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 97 |
| Alfred Manfg. Co. .. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 325 |
| Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. .... | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 30 | 550 |
| Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. | 871 | 500 | all | Rs. 20 | 670xd |
| Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld. | 600 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 305 |
| Bombay United ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 30 | 820 |
| Berar Mf'g. Co. Ld. .. | 2,750 | 200 | 200 | — | 165 |
| Central India S. & W. Co. ..... | 3,000 | 5,00 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 800 |
| New issues ..... | 3,000 | 135 | — | Rs. 125 | 200 |
| Colaba Land & Mill Co. ..... | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | Rs. 175 | 650 |
| Connaught Mills .... | 840 | 600 | 600 | Rs. 25 | 575 |
| Coorla Mills ..... | 1,300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 33 | 550 |
| City of Bombay Shares | 525 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 780 |
| Dhan Mills ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 50 | 1000 |
| Empress S. & W. Co.. | 1,500 | 500 | 50 | Rs. 2- | 655 |
| Framji Petit Mfg. Co. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 40 | 605 |
| Gordon Mills ..... | 2,000 | 500 | 50 | — | 157 |
| Hindustan Mills .... | 1,032 | 1,000 | 1,00 | 50 | 76 |
| Hingunghat Mill Co'., Ld. ..... | 700 | 500 | all | 9½ p.s. | 720 |
| Hydrabad Spinning Co. | 700 | 1,00 | 50 | Rs. 30 | 640 |
| Imp. Cotton Mills Co. | 400 | 50 | 1,00 | Rs. 25 | 445 |
| Indian Manfg Co. Ld. | 668 | 1,000 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 1,300 |
| James Greaves Mills . | 100 | 500 | 1,00 | Rs. 20 | 577 |
| Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. | 1,340 | 500 | 50 | 14-5-0 | 400 |
| Jeevraj Bhailloo .... | 1,200 | 1,000 | 50 | Rs. 55 | 1,040 |
| Khandeish ..... | 750 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 30 | 885 |
| Khatao Mackenzie .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 30 | 775 |
| Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. .... | 3,500 | 1,00 | 10 | Rs. 5 | 129 |
| Madras United ..... | 500 | 1,00 | 1,00 | Rs. 12 | 2,700 |
| Mahalukhmi ..... | 600 | 1,00 | 1,00 | — | 530 |
| Manockjee Petit's .... | 4,000 | 1,00 | 1,00 | Rs. 75 | 1,165 |
| Mazagon Spinning Co. | 5,000 | 250 | 25 | Rs. 8 | 170xd |
| Moorarjee Goculdas .. | 1,150 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 70 | 1,340 |
| Mahaboobhai Mills, Gulburga ..... | 2,400 | 500 | ... | 9 p.c. | 765 |
| National Spinning .... | 600 | 1,00 | 1,00 | — | 390 |
| Nelgaum Cotton Cleaning Co. Ld. .... | 1,000 | 1,00 | 100 | — | 60 |
| Narain Cotton Mills .. | 600 | 1,00 | 1,00 | — | 200 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 1,500 | 1,00 | 1,00 | Rs. 35 | 960 |
| Oriental ..... | 5,725 | 345 | 625 | Rs. 25 | 542½ |
| People of India S. & W. Company ..... | .. | 55 | 250 | Rs. 6½ | 130 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Company .... | 0 | 500 | 500 | — | 65 |
| Queen Spinning .... | 800 | 1,00 | 1,00 | Rs. 80 | 835 |
| Ripon ..... | 641 | 1,00 | 1,00 | Rs. 50 | 795 |
| Shannon S. & W. Co. | 1,50 | 1,00 | 100 | — | 1,500 |
| Simoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. .. | 1,716 | 500 | 500 | Rs. | 350 |
| Sholapoor Mills .... | 673 | 1,00 | 1,00 | Rs. 35 | 1,190 |
| Soondarjee ..... | 650 | 1,00 | 1,00 | — | 1,100 |
| Southern India ..... | 1,000 | 50 | 50 | Rs. 12½ | 290 |
| Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld. .... | 1,312 | 25 | 25 | — | 23 |
| Victoria Mills ..... | 600 | 1,00 | 1,00 | Rs. 20 | 47 xd |
| Western India S. & M. Company ..... | 1,200 | 1,00 | 1,00 | Rs. 0 | 640 |
| Lakmidas Khimji S. W. Co. .... | | | 1,00 | Rs. 40 | 75 |


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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

SMITH—April 27, on board P. & O. s.s. Coromandel, Frances Bland Smith, dearly beloved wife of John Smith, Harbour Master, Bombay, aged 42 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HORBURY—May 12, at Brason Candy, the wife of G. F. Horbury, of a daughter.

BATLIWALLA—May 13, at his residence at Tardeo, Arde-ir Sorabjee Huttonjee Batliwalla, aged 20 years Funeral will take place this (Saturday) at 7 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FARRER—May 9, at Madras, the wife of Staff Sergt W Farrer, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

SOLANO—May 5, at Arrah, the wife of G L Solano, of a son.

THOMPSON—May 4, at Dijoo Valley, Nowgong, the wife of A C G Thompson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

McIVER—May 5, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Kenneth McKenley McIver, of Dowlutpore Factory, Tirhut, and eldest son of the late Kenneth McIver.

MILLER—May 9, at Calcutta, Emily Mansel, the eldest and dearly loved daughter of Dudley Frederic Miller, aged 18 years and 8 months.

MILLS—At Wellington, Nellgherry Hills, Mary Ann Lloyd, the dearly beloved wife of Conductor G W Mills, Commissariat Department, aged 26 years and 8 months.


# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1887.


WE published the yesterday the terms of an agreement between the Government of India and Messrs. Cook and Son, in accordance with which, it is to be hoped, the conditions of the annual "Haj" or Mahomedan pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina may in future be ameliorated. Between seven and eight thousand pilgrims leave India every year for Jeddah, the Red Sea port nearest Mecca, and distant from that place forty miles; and it is likely that if the way to the holy places of Islam be made more favourably, a larger number of pilgrims will annually make the journey. The present number is unreasonably small when we remember that there are nearly fifty millions of Mahomedans in India, and that on each and every one of these the performance of the Haj is enjoined as a sacred duty. The Haj is far more to the Mahomedan than is a journey to Jerusalem to Jew or Christian, or than a pilgrimage to Benares, the temple of Jagganath in Orissa, or the shrines along the banks of the Nerbudda, to the Hindu. Every Mahomedan in India who has saved five hundred rupees turns his thoughts Haj-wards, while many who have by no means five hundred, or even one hundred, manage to work or trade, or beg their way to the cities of the Hedjaz; and not unfrequently a pious Mussalman of means will carry his whole family, including its remotest connections, to the shrines. One case of a typical kind occurred in Bombay, where a Mahomedan gentleman spent three thousand rupees on conveying a family of thirty persons to get the benefit of the *Tawáf* or ambulation round the *Kaaba*; but the average Mahomedan pilgrim does not spend on his individual expenses for passage, charities, instruction in sacred Arabic formulæ, and food much more or much less than six hundred rupees. This expense may be eked out by trading. The Government allows no pilgrim to set out with less than three hundred rupees. Many pilgrims, as we have said, especially in the pilgrim caravans that annually leave Cairo and Damascus, have much less money. But the four mentioned, which is double the Government's minimum, is what the ordinary middle-class Mahomedan looks to spending on a pilgrimage, which he takes if possible at least once, sometimes twice, and occasionally three times in the course of his existence. Up to now the facilities for reaching Jeddah—after which the journey is by camel, mule, or donkey—have been defective. There are more routes than one that an Indian pilgrim may take, but on the chief one, that by way of Jeddah, there has been only one irregularly running line of steamers owned by a native firm in Bombay. In addition to this line of steamers, which take usually twelve or thirteen days in the Bombay-Jeddah passage, there are several sailing vessels of smaller or larger size, and whatever may be the hardships and unhealthiness a pilgrim must put up with on the steamer, we may conclude his sufferings on an Arab *dhow* among a thickly-packed cargo of fellow-Hajis are infinitely severer. It was to ameliorate these inconveniences that Lord Dufferin, we believe, suggested to Messrs. Cook and Son to take in hand the work of improving the conditions of transport, and acting on that suggestion, terms have been come to between Government and the well-known tourist firm. To these terms we gave publicity in a telegram from Simla the other day. We need not recapitulate them at length, but the most important are that Government on the one hand guarantees Messrs. Cook and Son in the very inconsiderable sum of £4,000 against loss during the three years the agreement continues, and that it uses its district officers as agents for the sale of pilgrim tickets; while on their part, Messrs. Cook and Son promise a voyage at regular intervals in comfortable steamers, carrying a doctor, and at return rates varying from Rs. 90 to Rs. 40; they supply agents to gather parties of Hajis in the interior and conduct them to Bombay; and they offer facilities for the deposit of money in Bombay to be payable in country money at Jeddah.

The journey to Mecca has always been a subject of interest to the European in the East, principally no doubt because it is practically forbidden him to accomplish it. There is really not much sight-seeing to be done at Mecca and still less at Medina. At Jeddah (the word means grandmother in Arabic) a visitor might see the tomb of Eve, where all true Muslims bow the head before leaving for Mecca; at Mecca Sharif (the Noble) he would see before him a collection of about six thousand houses clustered round a large mosque, the whole unwalled and unwatered, and standing in the midst of a thousand hills which dot the scene like cocks of hay: at Medina he could stand beside the tomb of Mahomed and see the empty sepulchre which waits to receive the body of the Christian Saviour, who is reckoned the immediate predecessor as a prophet to Mahomed; and if he went to Kerbela he could ponder over the massacre of Husain and the Family of the Tent who, as the true successors of Mahomed in the Kalifate, are up to the present time annually bemoaned by the great sect of Shias. But unless the visitor went as a Mussalman, unless his knowledge of a Musalman language and Islamite custom were such as to enable him to defy detection, unless he mixed on exactly equal footing with the Hajis, and conformed to their procedure in all respects, unless he could occupy such a position the journey would be useless, uninteresting and even dangerous. That at least is the view generally taken by Europeans living in the East. It is probably a correct view, but we have some reasons for thinking, that the fanaticism of Islam, certainly of Indian Islam, is not so bitter as many rather hastily suppose. Captain Sadleir half a century ago went in European dress to Mecca, and only his Frankish garb prevented his ingress to the city. Most respectable Mahomedans in India will not encourage a questioner to make the journey, because they say there is nothing to be seen, but will tell him if he should go there is no serious danger from fanaticism unless he goes to cast contempt upon the Faith. To go as a *non-Muslim* or new Mahomedan convert would be perfectly safe, provided the convert were in earnest and could show his *sunnad* or certificate of adoption into Islam signed by a regular Moulvie. Dr. Cust, in the *Calcutta Review*, lately mentioned the sojourn in Mecca for six months of a Swedish Orientalist who has published a work on "Mecca and the Meccans," and who did not profess the doctrines of the Prophet; and finally there are no cases in modern times of Europeans being killed by fanatics in the Hedjaz. A good many Europeans have visited Mecca in disguise, or perforce, at one time or another. The earliest we have any account of was Lewis Bartemia, a Roman, who went in 1503 after a long acquaintanceship with the East; the next was an Exeter man, Joseph Pitts, who had been captured by an Algerine pirate, and who in 1680 went to Mecca as a Mamaluchi renegade or Christian pervert in the service of a Mahomedan. The third was an Italian, Giovani Finati; and after him there is a gap in the record until we come to Burckhardt's successful journey in 1811. Between that and the date of Burton's visit in 1852, two travellers if not more had reached the Holy City, but by these no narrative was kept, because one of them, Bertolucci, the Swedish Consul at Cairo, was in too constant terror of his life to produce a note book, and the other, Dr. George Wallin, of Finland (in 1845), was too disgusted with his surroundings to observe and record them. Captain Burton's journey, therefore, if we except the recent stay in Mecca of Dr. Snoucke Hurgronge, is the last of any note, for he presented the European reader with a minutely full and particular account of the shrines and Islamite practices thereat in addition to a most interesting book of travels. The country in the East and South of Arabia has been often described, and especially well by Mr. Gifford Palgrave, the author of that charming tale, *Hermann Agha*, but the Hedjaz is a comparatively new field, and may be suggested to the attention of some adventurous European in India who knows the people and the language of Hindostan as well as it is his duty to do, and who is willing to accept a little roughing in preference to the milder incidents of a tour through Kashmir or a three months' trip to England.

WHATEVER may come of the Imperial Institute project, upon one great achievement the promoters may already congratulate themselves. They have brought the art of begging, especially in that assurance which is the supreme quality of the art, to a perfection which it had never hitherto attained. We regard the letter which has been addressed to the Commander-in-Chief on the subject as from that point of view, a masterpiece before which the most undaunted of inventors of appeals to the purse of the public must bow his head as before a thing unattainable, unapproachable. People who called it cool would obviously be wrong, for it indicates a warmth of enthusiasm in the cause which forbids the thought of coolness. Those who said worse things about it would doubtless be giving candid expression to their feelings. But the letter does not ask for candour; it asks for coppers—optional coppers, of course, with Sir Frederick Roberts' considerate stipulation that "in no case shall subscriptions exceed one day's pay of English pay of rank." We hope that the people to whom the Prince of Wales' appeal is made—Commanders-in-Chief, Generals of Division, Commanding Officers, newly-married subalterns, serjeants with large families and privates and drummer boys without—will appreciate the considerateness with which the subject is broken. Tommy Atkins is not by any means urged to subscribe his four annas. He is told that he has "a prominent claim to take part in an undertaking which, while designed to be emblematic of the unity of action and interests of all classes and races of her Majesty's subjects, will be especially calculated to promote the development and the application to the greatest national advantage of those commercial and industrial resources which military achievements have placed at our command." If he can understand this he can understand why he should part with a day's pay for the purchase of a brick or two for the pile at South Kensington. But it is no discredit to the regiments' schoolmaster if we say that the education of the British soldier has not prepared him for recognising his "claim" to contribute to the construction of a building for which, being a reasonable man, he owns nothing. As to the "claim" of the British soldier to contribute, we should have thought it would be time enough to admit that when it had been put forward. Let him alone, and he would be no more exercised with his claim to subscribe to the Imperial Institute Fund, than with his equally valid claim to contribute to the cost of the Eiffel Tower at Paris or to any other monument of human folly. To deal with the matter as if the British soldier, or any one else, were waiting with his four-anna piece in his hand for the privilege of being allowed to drop it into a collecting bag of royal red, is to deal very freely with the facts of the case, and to raise the art of begging to heights at which neither discretion nor decorum is ever found. It will be convenient to extend to the Heir Apparent the constitutional immunity from blame which covers the acts of the Crown. But the privilege cannot cover those who, in associating themselves with the Prince of Wales in this work, have urged him to put up a huge "Royal Pence Box," in which the smallest contributions are to be dropped for the furtherance of the largest folly of the day.

AN instructive illustration of the danger of prematurely entrusting a community with the power of governing itself is given in the experience of Hoshiarpur, a town in the Punjab which has just, for its follies, had to part for a time with the privilege of electing its Municipality. Three years ago Hoshiarpur was endowed with a Municipal Committee, twelve of whose members were to be elected. Of the twelve elected ten were Hindus, and only two Mahomedans, though the Mahomedan element slightly predominates in the population. A year after the constitution of the Municipality the members were afforded an admirable opportunity of showing what they were made of. Complaints were made that a prominent townsman had taken possession of a public well and enclosed it in walls, and that he had enclosed a portion of a lane which had been a public thoroughfare since the foundation of the town. No one seems to have disputed the facts or to have doubted the illegality of what had been done. Nevertheless the Municipal Committee decided, by eight to six—the nominated members being in the minority—"that Hamir Chand, Sud, should be allowed to keep all the unlawful appropriations and constructions he has made on the ground that close to the sites in question he has raised an idol temple." To this extraordinary resolution the Committee adhered even when its absurdity had been pointed out by the Deputy Commissioner of the District. They resolved—eight Hindus against two wiser Hindus, two Christians, and two Mahomedans. —that no action should be taken in the matter inconsistent with the former decision. The Local Government then intervened, pointing out the obvious truth that the Committee had no power to permit the appropriation of public property by private persons. But the Committee, while not diffident as to their power to permit the filching of streets and wells, were diffident as to their power to correct their own follies, and they declined to take any new action in the matter. Nor was this the only instance in which the Hoshiarpur Municipals showed their unfitness for the functions entrusted to them. During the Moharram disturbances the only member who took a leading part on the side of order is said to have been the president, and recently the two Mahomedan members have resigned because they are unable to discharge their duty in the face of the rancour that prevails. The dissolution of such a boly as this by the orders of so real a sympathiser with efforts at self-government as Sir Charles Aitchison is not open to the charge of being a hasty condemnation of an incomplete experiment. The Hoshiarpur Muncipality have had ample rope, and they have hanged themselves. A more striking illustration of inability on the part of a majority to deal with a public question from a public point of view could not be supplied. A Hindu had filched from the public estate, but he had expiated the offence by putting up a temple, and to the Hindus that was enough. We should deprecate any attempt to draw from the case any larger inferences than the circumstances warrant. But it should serve as a warning against encouraging attempts to run on the part of those who have not learnt to walk. The candle of self-government in Hoshiarpur has been blown out. The pity is that it was ever lighted in such an atmosphere.

THE House of Commons has read a second time the Bill which is to enable the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army to take leave out of India during his term of command. Opposition to such a project was inevitable; just as inevitable was it that the protest against it should be endorsed by only a small section of members. There is no obvious reason, however, why the Bill should have been opposed, as it appears to have been, exclusively by Radicals. Many a stickler for rule, who held that departure from rule should not be made easier in the case of the highest authorities than in others, might well have joined Mr. Dillwyn and possibly Messrs. Labouchere and Bradlaugh in resisting the proposal. Parliament certainly knew what it was about when it prescribed that Viceroys and Commanders-in-Chief should do without leave. We shall see when the report of Thursday night's debate reaches us if the reasons alleged for abrogating the rule in this particular instance were as strong as those which urged Parliament to make it. The hostile minority doubtless insisted upon regarding the matter from an official as distinct from a personal point of view. That is to say, they thought of the Commander-in-Chief as such and only as such, and if they could have persuaded others to think thus of the matter, there would have been a larger array of votes against the Bill. There is, it must be confessed, a tendency in this Presidency to look at the question in the same way. There is an advantage in continuity of command, and a distinct disadvantage in a break of continuity, and it would have been easy enough for the Opposition to make out, in the interests of the Bombay army, a *prima facie* case, at all events against the Bill. The controversy is not altogether a pleasant one, for it reminds us that an appointment which there were many reasons for welcoming was not entirely without inconveniences.

## NOTES FROM PERSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIRAZ, APRIL 24.

THE French Government has just conferred upon H. I. H. the Prince Zellé Soltan the grand cordon of the Order of the Legion of Honour. This high distinction has never been accorded to any one else in Persia, excepting to H. I. M. the Shah, who received it from Napoleon III., and to H. I. H. the Heir-Apparent, who received it during the Presidency of Marshal MacMahon. M. G. Audibert, the first translator to the French Legation at Teheran, will proceed to Ispahan for the purpose of delivering the decoration to the prince.

His Imperial Highness's breast is covered with a galaxy of brilliant decorations from the potentates of Europe, and even his Holiness the Pope has contributed to the display. But it is strange to note the conspicuous absence of a similar mark of honour from the British Government, notwithstanding the numerous recommendations that have been made to acknowledge at least that great Prince's friendship by the bestowal of some dignity. At no moment would such an act be more opportune than now, when France, to all appearances, is adding her weight to that of Russia in neutralising the waning influence of England in Persia. It is presumed that H. I. H. the Prince Zellé Soltan had a hand in supporting the policy of Persia's strict neutrality during the tension between England and Russia in respect to the Afghan Boundary question, which otherwise might have taken a serious turn by Russia inveigling Persia into an alliance with herself. It cannot, of course, be denied that the Prince Zellé Soltan saw the good of his own country in the preservation of friendly relations between Great Britain and Russia, but it may also be admitted that her alliance with either of those opposing Powers would have been the sure harbinger sooner or later of war between them.

H. I. M. the Shah has deputed Prince Hissain Soltaneh to represent the Persian Empire at the Jubilee festivities of the Queen-Empress Victoria, in England, on the 20th of June. The Prince Hissam Soltaneh is a cousin of the Shah, and son of the late Prince Soltan Morad Mirza, who made himself famous by his campaigns in Khorassan and his capture of Herat.

The poppy crops in certain district of Fars have been to a certain extent damaged. The wheat and barley crops in these parts are not in such good condition as they were expected to be, but at any rate, it is hoped the harvest will be a much larger one than those of the two previous years.

## DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS.—V.

### ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

It appears to me that however much the various brilliant intellects of our little station may differ on the merits of most branches of the administration, they are with the exception of our Judge fairly unanimous in their disapproval as a whole of the conduct of judicial administration in this country. The Judicial Department not only affords a butt for the winged shafts of satire that constantly emanate from the great brains of successful revenue officers, and the illimitable genius of under-secretaries; but Colonel Pigg regards its obscure jargon and incomprehensible procedure with abhorrence tempered with something of religious awe. Major Pott holds that uncontaminated justice, prompt and unerring, requires no nobler temple than a Cantonment Magistrate's office, no more efficient minister than a cantonment magistrate: of barristers and pulsue judges his opinion is as low as, alas! the vocabulary in which at times it finds expression, while Sharp, our District Police Superintendent, divides his leisure hours between exposing the criminal leniency of judges and the naughty perversity of magistrates. Finding himself in a minority on this important topic, our Judge is compelled to dissemble and cloak his unfortunate official character under an assumption of executive plain speech and inaccuracy. It is true that by the showing of these bright spirits a judge's position is a mournful and pitiable thing. His occupations are sedentary, and from the associations of the Bench he insensibly acquires the habit of didacticism and a tendency to spread himself on topics other than those within his proper sphere. The ineffable smile of calm superiority with which our Judge will listen to Colonel Pigg's erudite expositions of the true principles governing judicial administration in this country, illustrated by specimen cases decided during his tenure of office at Haraunkhorabad, but unfortunately not reported for the benefit of posterity, is galling beyond measure.

"It isn't so much what the fellow says," exclaimed Pott, who in these matters sympathizes thoroughly with Pigg, "as what he tries to imply by that inferentially superior grin of his. When he does say anything, which you will observe is a rare occurrence latterly, it is easy enough to prove him the consequential ass that perhaps nature intended him to be, but at any rate his office has made him." I can't help thinking that though Pott is a very remarkable man and of a fine mental calibre, he is a little hard on the Judge. He has had grave disadvantages to contend with. The very fact of entering the Judicial Department is received by many as a sure acknowledgment of incompetence. Plunged into a sea of unknown and hardly comprehended troubles, the Assistant Judge wages a fierce struggle for years with sub-judges upon whose decrees he sits in appeal, and feels compelled by a sense of what is due to his dignity to maintain an appearance of profound legal knowledge and natural acumen. These attributes sit strangely upon him; he is harassed from morning to night by voluble and irrelevant vakils, who endeavour to establish a supremacy over his tottering reason by freely quoting legal maxims in dog Latin which they don't understand and he entirely fails to perceive the bearing of. It is due to himself to occasionally realise the decrees of sub-judges: to support these ill-considered actions he must pass anxious days and sleepless nights forging reasons and arguments, evidencing the thoroughness of legal attainments that are to him unpleasing novelties. After years passed in weary and unprofitable wranglings he develops into a judge: his legal attainments, his gown and bands, his bland smile, his hatred of brief and definitely expressed opinions, his longing to envelop every detail under discussion in a cloud of sonorous words sparkling with lawyers' phrases; these are

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE IRISH QUESTION IN CANADA.

NEW YORK, MAY 12.

Mr. William O'Brien's arrival in Montreal created no enthusiasm.

The Roman Catholic Clergy condemn his action.

His arrival at Quebec was the occasion for an enthusiastic display.

The meeting proposed to be held at Toronto was prohibited by the authorities, who feared that disorderly scenes might ensue.

## SIR DRUMMOND WOLFF'S MISSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 12.

To-day Sir Drummond Wolff had an important discussion, lasting three hours, with the Turkish Commissioner.

Sir Drummond made certain proposals regarding the date for the evacuation of Egypt by the British and other minor points.

Certain principles relative to the neutralization of the Suez Canal were laid down, which will have the effect of securing protection to Egypt from foreign attacks.

The date of the next meeting has not been fixed, pending the submission to the Sultan of the decisions arrived at to-day.

There is every reason to believe that the Egyptian Question has entered a stage which promises an early settlement of the difficulty.

## THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, MAY 13.

In the House of Commons last night, the Bill to enable H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught to return to England for the Jubilee was read for the second time by 318 against 45 votes.

A long debate took place, the Radicals strenuously opposing the exceptional treatment to be accorded to a General merely because he is of the Blood Royal.

## THE AFGHAN COMMISSION.

The *Times* states that the negotiations of the Afghan Commission have come to an end.

The Commissioners being unable to come to an agreement have decided to refer the matter to their respective Governments.

## ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 13.

With the sanction of the Government, H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Captain C. A. P. Barroughs, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of Musketry, Second Circle, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General of Musketry, First Circle, with effect from the 30th April 1887, during the absence of Major Thomas on furlough, or until further orders.

Fortress of Asirgarh—Capt. H. B. Ternan, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 14th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as Fort Adjutant, with effect from the 7th instant, during the absence of Major Ashfield on furlough, on medical certificate, or until further orders.

Surgeon R. G. Thompson, Medical Staff, having returned from Field Service in Burma, is posted for general duty in the Presidency Circle.

Surgeon R. E. Foott, Medical Staff, is transferred from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty, Sind Circle.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Colonel C. J. Burnett, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England, under the Transport Regulations, Part I., para 256i., and Part II., para 513c., to assume command of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles to which he has recently been appointed.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the the dates specified :—

Captain F. Stevenson, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 19th Bombay Infantry, 29th April 1887.

Captain C. F. Francis, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, Transport, Fourth Class, 11th May 1887.

Lieutenant C. Tritton, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 24th Bombay Infantry, 11th May 1887.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned Officer leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

7th Dragoon Guards—Captain and Paymaster C. L. Becher, on private affairs, from the 27th January to the 20th October 1887.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Artillery—Captain John Frith, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer and Medical Warrant Officer have been granted leave absence :—

Artillery—Captain A. Sankey, No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, from the 10th May to the 9th July, 1887, to Goa, on private affairs.

Subordinate Medical Department—Assistant Apothecary S. N. Do Souza, in India, for ninety days, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

Engineers—Lieutenant W. J. Bythell, in India, from 10th May to 9th July, 1887, on urgent private affairs, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. No. 150 of 1887.

## THE SIPI FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

The Sipi Fair commenced to-day, but as the Government House Staff did not give the usual lunch, there was a very small attendance of Europeans from Simla.

## *GAZETTE OF INDIA* NOTIFICATIONS.

The following appointments and changes are notified in the *Gazette of India* :—

Mr. F. Wyer is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

Colonel W. S. Peat is appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow.

Colonel Bannerman is appointed Governor-General's Agent, Central India, during the absence of Sir Lepel Griffin.

Major Barr is appointed Resident of Gwalior, *vice* Colonel Bannerman, and Captain M. J. Meade is appointed Political Agent, Bagheikhand, *vice* Major Barr.

Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee is to be Vice-Consul for Persia at Bombay.

One year's leave is granted out of India to Colonel C. R. Matthews.

Colonel C. H. Ward is granted special leave for six months.

Mr. O'Callaghan is appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Sind-Pishin Railway, *vice* General Browne. This will include the Kivaja-Amran Railway Survey.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald officiates as Deputy Accountant-General, *vice* Major Begbie.

Mr. A. R. Beecher officiates as Inspector of Public Works Accounts, *vice* Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. G. F. O. Boughey is granted furlough for ten months, and Major M. C. Brackenbury for seven months.

An Accountant-General will be shortly appointed for Burma, and Mr. Kiernander is likely to get the appointment.

## KABUL AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 13.

Intelligence received from Peshawar states that about the third week in April, the Amir's officials attempted to collect revenue from the Shinwaris in a rude and peremptory fashion. The tribesmen resisted the demand as premature and excessive, whereupon the Jellalabad garrison were sent to coerce them. Some fighting resulted, both sides claiming the victory. The disturbance does not seem in any way connected with the Ghilzai rebellion, but shows how ill-advised the Amir's officials were to exasperate the Shinwaris, when discontent existed in another part of the country.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 13.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Ravenna, with the outward English mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay at 11 p.m. yesterday.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this afternoon.

SUEZ, MAY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 13.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay this morning.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 4¼ |
| The Manchester market has been quiet. | |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 67½ |
| 4½ per cent. " | 70¼ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for Account | 103 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 103 |
| 4½ per cent. French Rentes | 108½ |
| Bar Silver | 43¼ |

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £23,300,000 ; decrease, £600,000 ; public deposits, £4,400,000 ; decrease, £1,300,000 ; other deposits, £26,300,000 ; increase, £1,500,000 ; other securities, £18,300,000 ; increase, £400,000 ; notes and gold, £14,400,000 ; decrease, £400,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 47 per cent. of the Liabilities.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Great Western. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, MAY 12.

10 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 83·2

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 82·1 |
| 1 a.m. | 87·1 |
| 2 p.m. | 89·2 |
| 4 p.m. | 88·3 |

It is announced that measures are being taken by Mr. Crosthwaite, with the full accord of the Government of India, with a view to placing the administration of Upper Burma on a sounder basis.

The success of the Indian police in Burma is so decided that tranquility reigns in the districts which they control. Their fighting capacity furthermore is said to be practically equal to that of the regular sepoys.

Mr. Wallace, District Superintendent of Police at Meerut, died on Monday night from the effects of the fall which he sustained while pig-sticking on the previous Saturday.

From Kandahar the news comes that the garrison there has been more than usually alert during the last few days. The cause of this is the belief that the Hotak Ghilzais are preparing to make an attack on Sikander Khan, who has now remained inactive for so long.

The opium revenue for the current financial year from two sales of Bengal opium and one month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay is at present Rs. 9,97,00) below the estimate ; the deficiency in Bengal being Rs. 1,79,350, and in Bombay, Rs. 8,17,650.

Another King will shortly be added to the list of "Monarchs retired from business." This is the King of Corea, who is said to have secretly memorialzed the Chinese Government to relieve him of the duties of King and to make Corea simply a province of the Chinese Empire. At the same time he hints that he would have no objection to be appointed Governor-General.

Lady Gordon, the wife of the Governor of Ceylon, is shortly going to England to present to her Majesty the Queen on the Jubilee day the "Women's Jubilee Gift" collected in Ceylon.

Another masterpiece of architectural skill is rapidly nearing completion. The last span of the Ganges Bridge at Benares has been placed in position, and it is now possible to walk across. Although the ceremony of declaring the bridge open for railway traffic will not take place till November, the railway authorities have applied for sanction to permit foot passengers to use the side paths, and thus for the present, and until the breaking in of the rains, keep the bridge-of-boats exclusively for carriage traffic.

Much interesting, and indeed, valuable, information is contained in the current number of the *Journal of Indian Art*. The entire number is devoted to the study of Bombay embroidery, and the writer not only reviews the early history of the art, but enters into full and comprehensive details of its gradual growth and development. The number is profusely illustrated, and specimens of native workmanship are reproduced with wonderful skill and fidelity. Each of these is described by Mr. B. A. Gupte, a gentleman who possesses a thorough knowledge of the subject of which he writes. Not only does he describe the work ; but also the workers. He further tells the reader the priceat which it is produced, and at which it is obtainable.

The first of the expected changes in the Sind Encumbered Estates department has already occurred. Mr. Jenkins, Manager, Sind Encumbered Estates, leaves for Baroda shortly, his services having been temporarily lent to the Gaekwar's Government, and Mr. Steele, of the Sind Commission, has been appointed to officiate for him. Mr. Hart-Davies resigned the Managership on the ground that a large number of the estates had been relieved and restored to their owners, and that it was no longer justifiable to entertain the services of a highly-paid Manager. The pay of the Manager was accordingly reduced, and it was intended to appoint another officer on a lower salary. After the offices of the Manager and Educational Inspector had been separated and a full-time Educational Inspector was given to Sind the allowances of the Manager were raised on the recommendation of the Commissioner in Sind. Now that another occasion for a change has arrived, and as it is not very probable that Mr. Jenkins will revert to this appointment, it is suggested that Government should, in its own interest, as well as in the interest of the zemindars, make some permanent and economical arrangement by which the services of a Native manager on a moderate salary might be retained.

Notwithstanding the pains taken to secure the accuracy in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, some errors have crept into it. Thus we are told that the famous Iron Pillar at Delhi is "16 inches in diameter and about fifty in length, so firmly planted in the earth, that less than half its height appears above the ground." Now, this vulgar mistake was exploded at least 15 years ago, and certainly there is no excuse for its being embalmed in such a work as the *Imperial Gazetteer*, since the appearance in 1877 of Mr. Carr Stephen's *Archæology of Delhi*. Of this pillar Mr. Carr Stephen writes as follows : "The total height of the pillar is exactly 23 feet and 8 inches, of which about 22½ feet are above, and about 14 inches below the the ground." The authority for this statement is General Cunningham's Report, and the result was ascertained after actual excavation. Sir William Hunter does not tell us that Mr. Prinsep's reading of the inscription on the Pillar has been questioned by more than one Sanskrit scholar ; and the account of Raja Dhava is now regarded as somewhat apocryphal. The identity of Lalkot is also passed over in silence. In the opinion of a local paper, the whole of the history of Delhi requires re-casting.

The elevation of the Governor of Madras to the peerage seems to have given general satisfaction, and the English papers comment on the circumstance in a very kindly spirit. The *Daily News*, which is opposed to Lord Connemara in politics, says :—"Mr. Bourke was deservedly popular on both sides of the House of Commons, and his exclusion from the present Ministry when it was formed after the last general election, was a cause of regret to both supporters and opponents of the Government. Mr. Bourke, who is in his sixtieth year, entered Parliament in 1868 ; and on the formation of Mr. Disraeli's Government, after the Conservative victory in 1874, became Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The foreign complications in which the Government of that day involved the country made Mr. Bourke's post one of the most difficult of the subordinate offices of the Government, but he gained the respect of his opponents for the frankness and the courtesy with which he discharged onerous and sometimes unthankful duties. On the formation of Lord Salisbury's Government in 1885, after the defeat of the Liberal Ministry on the Budget, Mr. Bourke went back to his old place, and during the brief life of that Administration filled it, as he had done during the long and exciting period of Lord Beaconsfield's ascendency, with universal approval. During the whole of this time he had sat for King's Lynn, for which he was returned for the fourth time at the general election last July. When Lord Salisbury was again called upon to form a Ministry Mr. Bourke was left out. The omission caused some surprise, as Mr. Bourke had done his party and the country excellent service at the Foreign Office in both the preceding Conservative Ministries. He was soon after appointed to the governorship of Madras, and his elevation to the peerage will on his return home enable him to revert to Parliamentary life, for which he is eminently fitted. So long as peerages are given for political services, they can scarcely be better bestowed than on men like Mr. Bourke."

Another source of wealth has been discovered in Australia, in the growth and cultivation of oysters. It seems that the shores of Tasmania are particularly suited to the oyster which is already abundant there, but which has never been cultivated. Mr. Saville Kent, the Inspector-General of Fisheries in Tasmania, has latterly been urging upon the people the advantages of oyster culture. In his last report on the subject he points out that if suitable spots are selected for the beds, where there is moving water containing food, a crop of oysters may be got and gathered almost to a certainty. He shows how this can easily be done if care is taken of the spat, which he provides for by cheap wooden frames in which the spat can be kept, and thus protected from their enemies, while the frames can be easily raised and rocked so as to get rid of any sediment which might injure the young oysters. Perhaps before many years have elapsed tinned oysters may be added to the other importations from Australia.

Sir George Bowen, G.C.M.G., who resigned the Governorship of Hongkong and was made a Privy Councillor last November, has consented to resume his old appointment, vacated by the death of Sir George Strahan, whose commission was never actually signed. Sir George has, during his thirty-two years' service, ruled in Queensland, New Zealand, Victoria, and Mauritius, and he goes out once more to China in July.

There is a misquotation of long-standing which turns up at intervals in leading articles and reports of speeches. The matter, writes a correspondent, has now become urgent, for, unhappily, the error has been adopted by Mr. Gladstone, and if not at once dealt with is likely, under the sanction of his illustrious name, to run on for ever. The ill used author is Dr. Watts. Many people are in the position of John Peerybingle, the carrier, as to Dr. Watt's poems. He learnt "How doth the little," but "not quite to know it." Mr. Gladstone has learnt "Let dogs delight," but "not quite to know it." He professes to borrow a line from "an ancient and venerable hymn." "Let dogs delight" is not a hymn ; it is one of the "Divine and Moral Songs"—but that is a detail. This is the real verse :

Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so ;
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature, too.

It is their nature to be quarrelsome, as it is also the nature of the dogs. The "to," instead of the "too," no doubt better adapts the line to quotation, and so might be excused if it did not so shamefully militate against the doctor's fame as a grammarian. And Dr. Watt's grammar, as diligent students of his poems know, is as exact as his rhymes.

A curious discussion has broken out in London as to the competency of a minister to interfere in politics. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon holds that no man has a right to use his position as minister of a Church to promote any party ends. The Rev. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple, holds a different opinion, and accuses Mr. Spurgeon of inconsistency. Dr. Parker writes :—

Mr. Spurgeon wrote a letter in which he said that a late Home Rule Bill could only have issued from the brain of a madman. He was the minister of the Metropolitan Tabernacle when he wrote that, and if he did not mean to promote party ends he was cruelly used by the Tories who scattered his letter broadcast over the country, and by the *Times*, which in an examiner can pick holes in an engineer's accounts unless he knows something of the subject. A man who rises in the office should in time acquire this knowledge. It would be desirable to have some men in the department who have a knowledge of out-door work. I was always fond of employing natives, out I found I could only employ them up to a certain point.

Mr. H. B. Barker, Under-Secretary in the Irrigation Branch, said : I think natives are thoroughly competent for many appointments in the superior branch of the service, but the ability of natives does not rise as a rule to that which is really required for purely engineering work. They are excellent when the work they have to do is merely imitative, but they fail in originality, in invention, and design. When a certain work has to be done in a certain style with which they are conversant they are in many cases as good and sometimes better than Europeans. I should not draw much distinction between Europeans and natives trained at Seebpore as regards civil engineering, but the class of natives you get there have no mechanical skill. There are mechanical men in the country but you do not get them there. I think much of the work done by engineers could be done by inferior men, and we might diminish the higher establishment and increase the lower.

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Another King will shortly be added to the list of "Monarchs retired from business." This is the King of Corea, who is said to have secretly memorialzed the Chinese Government to relieve him of the duties of King and to make Corea simply a province of the Chinese Empire. At the same time he hints that he would have no objection to be appointed Governor-General.

Lady Gordon, the wife of the Governor of Ceylon, is shortly going to England to present to her Majesty the Queen on the Jubilee day the "Women's Jubilee Gift" collected in Ceylon.

Another masterpiece of architectural skill is rapidly nearing completion. The last span of the Ganges Bridge at Benares has been placed in position, and it is now possible to walk across. Although the ceremony of declaring the bridge open for railway traffic will not take place till November, the railway authorities have applied for sanction to permit foot passengers to use the side paths, and thus for the present, and until the breaking in of the rains, keep the bridge-of-boats exclusively for carriage traffic.

Much interesting, and indeed, valuable, information is contained in the current number of the *Journal of Indian Art*. The entire number is devoted to the study of Bombay embroidery, and the writer not only reviews the early history of the art, but enters into full and comprehensive details of its gradual growth and development. The number is profusely illustrated, and specimens of native workmanship are reproduced with wonderful skill and fidelity. Each of these is described by Mr. B. A. Gupte, a gentleman who possesses a thorough knowledge of the subject of which he writes. Not only does he describe the work ; but also the workers. He further tells the reader the priceat which it is produced, and at which it is obtainable.

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*Truth* says, to suppose that the Irish can be legislated into social relations with the bitterest opponents of their rights and liberties. The Coercion Bill, the Land Bill, and the Purchase Bill are chiefly of measures intended to crush out all political opinion in Ireland against the Conservatives, and the united action of the tenants to induce their landlords to let farms on fair terms. The ultimate object of these Bills is to enable the landlords to sell their estates to the unfortunate British taxpayer for considerably more than they are worth. The landed party in Great Britain are, in fact, engaged in a conspiracy with the Irish landlords to swindle the taxpayer, for the benefit of the latter.

*Truth* writes that there are three theories in regard to the manner in which the *Times* was humbugged. One is that the late Mr. Forster had been furnished with the letter by some informer who wished to earn a trifle, and that Mr. Forster himself, perceiving that he had been tricked, put it aside, and that since his death some person not possessing Mr. Forster's acuteness has got hold of the document, and handed it over to the *Times*. The second is that the letter was obtained from a person of the name of Pigott, who was once a Nationalist, but who has of late made money by making what he is pleased to call "revelations." The third is that the letter was bought from a former servant of Mr. Parnell, who pretended that he had stolen it.

The German Imperial Family seem to be singularly unfortunate just now. The Crown Prince is suffering from a malady of the throat, which is beginning to excite the gravest apprehensions ; and now his eldest son, Prince William, is ill again from what it is the right thing at Berlin to term an affection of the ear, but the seat of which lies, in reality, in the brain. Prince William is to go to the baths of Reichenhall, in Upper Bavaria, in June, as he derived considerable benefit from his stay there last summer, and he will not come to England for the Jubilee, as had been arranged, unless his health improves.

At a meeting held in Bolton on May 9, 1882, which was presided over by the Reverend Henry Baxter, the London editor of a religious newspaper, a Mr. Pennington observed, amid loud cheers, that "If Mr. Chamberlain had been stabbed in the park, he would have met with his deserts."

Land agents gave evidence before Lord Cowper's Commission that the landlords do not receive on an average about 20 per cent. of the rents. The remaining 80 per cent. goes to pay interest on mortgages and first charges. If the recommendation of the Commission that rents should be reduced were adopted, it is evident that the landlords would get nothing. The game, therefore, is to maintain judicial rents until properties have been sold on their capitalisation. In England, when an estate is mortgaged, a considerable portion of the money raised is spent on it, and therefore the value of the estate is augmented. In Ireland the landlords have spent on themselves all that they could raise on mortgage.

## MILITARY NEWS.

The 34th Pioneers are to be raised at Mian Mir under the same caste constitutions as those laid down for existing Pioneer regiments. Their uniform will be the same as the 32nd Pioneers. The 35th Sikhs, to be raised at Ferozepore, and the 36th Sikhs, at Jullundur, will be composed of Jat Sikhs from north of the Sutlej. The locality and composition of the 37th will be notified later on. The uniform of these regiments will be red, with yellow facings, as in the 14th Sikhs. The 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Gurkhas is to be raised in Garhival and composed of Garhivalis from Upper Garhival—a class of men whose merits as soldiers have more than once been emphasized. The uniform and equipment of the Battalion is to be the same as that of the 3rd Gurkhas. Two Subadars' and two Jamadars' commissions will be conferred in each regiment on native gentlemen of good family of the classes required, who bring in one hundred or fifty good men ; the higher number securing the senior rank without probation in both cases.

## THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

At a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission held at Simla, on Monday, the following evidence was taken :—

Mr. Henry Irwin, Superintendent of Works, Simla Circle, said : I have been employed in the Godevary district, in the Nagpur, Nurbudda, and Saugor divisions, and in 1881 was transferred to the Simla Imperial Circle. I have had only two Roorkee men under me, and I have known some others. They were well educated and useful men. Their technical education was sufficient for Assistant Engineers, and I think they might rise to be Executive Engineers. I have had a good many Cooper's Hill men under me, and I think them extremely well educated. They are likely to take a higher place in the Department than Roorkee men, but some Roorkee men are better than some Cooper's Hill men. I have had one native Assistant Engineer under me. I would rather not speak of the class from any judgmout formed from a single instance. I would in exceptioual cases promote from the subordinate to the higher grade. I have found good and bad natives in the subordinate department. I prefer Europeans. I place more reliance on them, and they acquire a better knowledge of what is wanted in engineering. I have met thoroughly competent native subordinates, but in case of an accident a European would be a better man. I have had nothing to do with the Accounts office. In my office I have an accountant who is responsible to the Accounts Branch of the service. I do not think it is necessary for an accountant or examiner to have a knowledge of Engineering. I do not think he ought to have anything to do with the Engineering Department. The sub-heads of the items are written down, and he has nothing to do but to copy them out. It is not necessary for an examining officer to have any such knowledge. With regard to recruiting I would point out that the engineers from Roorkee or any other college should not be considered engineers when they join the department. They are not like men who have learnt their profession at home, and had an apprenticeship at actual work. A Roorkee or Cooper's Hill man is paid while learning his work. It cannot say if it is true that Roorkee men are put on unimportant works because they know the language, and have not the same opportunities of learning their work as Cooper's Hill men. My two Roorkee men were put on important works, and so far as my experience goes that complaint is unfounded. What I meant to say about the position assigned to men from colleges was that if the Government intends to appoint men from England who would be cheaper to appoint men who have had a practical training before coming to this country.

Colonel R. Horne, R.E., said : I joined the Public Works Department in 1856 in the Irrigation Branch, and have served in it throughout. I am now Inspector General of Irrigation. I have had two engineers under me, but never used them except as divisional officers. On the whole they did their work very fairly indeed, but not nearly so well as Europeans. They are not so active in getting about, and they require much more careful instructions. They would not take any responsibility. We once hired men from the upper subordinate grade, where there was revenue work and not much construction to be done, but it was not a success. They were sharp men, but the Zamindars would not take their orders from them as they would from a European. The Zamindars in the Punjab are powerful, independent men, and require some one whom they will look up to. The men we tried were Punjabis. We never attempted to place Bengalis in that position, as we knew that would never do. The native subordinates engaged in their own proper functions are efficient men. Except on construction work we seldom employ European subordinates. I think good men either from Roorkee or Cooper's Hill are about equal. We have more Cooper's Hill men than Roorkee men, and so it is difficult to compare them as a class. One of the best Executive Engineers I ever had was a Roorkee man. The Cooper's Hill men have more professional knowledge, and a better general education. I have never seen either in a high administrative post. I cannot say if it would be possible, without decrease of efficiency, to increase the number of appointments in India and diminish those from England. I consider that the Cooper's Hill men will become better practical engineers than the Roorkee men. They would shine more as Superintending Engineers. I consider Royal Engineers quite equal to either of them. I would never promote from the subordinate to the higher grade. I have known several cases of its being done, and they were all failures. I have not noticed any difference in the powers of endurance of Europeans and natives. I think a professional engineer's training is not necessary in the Accounts Department. I do not see how an examiner can pick holes in an engineer's accounts unless he knows something of the subject. A man who rises in the office should in time acquire this knowledge. It would be desirable to have some men in the department who have a knowledge of out-door work. I was always fond of employing natives, out I found I could only employ them up to a certain point.

Mr. H. B. Barker, Under-Secretary in the Irrigation Branch, said : I think natives are thoroughly competent for many appointments in the superior branch of the service, but the ability of natives does not rise as a rule to that which is really required for purely engineering work. They are excellent when the work they have to do is merely imitative, but they fail in originality, in invention, and design. When a certain work has to be done in a certain style with which they are conversant they are in many cases as good and sometimes better than Europeans. I should not draw much distinction between Europeans and natives trained at Seebpore as regards civil engineering, but the class of natives you get there have no mechanical skill. There are mechanical men in the country but you do not get them there. I think much of the work done by engineers could be done by inferior men, and we might diminish the higher establishment and increase the lower.

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## NARROW ROADS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is pretty notorious that most of the roads and streets in this island have become much too narrow for the increased and increasing carriage and cart traffic. With regard to roads that portion of Tardeo Road, commencing at the chowkey at the junction of Faikland Road and Tardeo Road, near Mr Jivraj Baloo's Mill, and leading thence to Mahalakshmi or Breach Candy, is a notable example of narrowness. The Municipality have recently widened it by cutting off a considerable slice of land from the premises on the east side belonging to our esteemed and enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. Shivlal Motilal. Now that unfortunately for that gentleman his mill has been burnt, a strip will no doubt be taken from the site which it occupied, to widen the thoroughfare thus far at least. There is no present prospect, however, of more being done, since no one could wish that this object should be effected by the destruction of property :—though out of evil good does sometimes come. The widening of the road must therefore be deferred, but everybody who traverses it between the hours of 5 and 8 or 9 p.m. daily must be aware of the imminent danger he is in of being smashed up at any moment. Scores and scores of wheeled vehicles, sometimes in double lines, are driven along the road between the above hours at a pace which is really appalling. To regulate the impetuosity of the spirited Jehus who thus amuse themselves, and whose animal spirits seem to get the better of their discretion, is would be necessary to employ dozens of the mounted police force, of which, however, only three or four individuals are to be seen on duty at the narrowest parts of the road, where they do the best they can. It has occurred to me, therefore, that the construction of a new road should be undertaken as soon as practicable to remedy this evil state of things. Land for this new road might be found on the Flats to run at an angle from the west end of Clark Road near the Vellard, and somewhat parallel to Tardeo Road, joining it, or Falkland Road near the chowkey. This would most probably effect a very desirable diversion of the present enormous evening traffic, and render Tardeo Road less dangerous than it is and has been for a long time past.
—Yours, &c.,

WAYFARER.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 12th May, 1887.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·721 |
| Temperature of the Air | 85·1 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 77·1 |
| Dew Point | 74·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 79 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 2·4 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.) | 90·5 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 80·2 |
| General Direction of Wind | W. WNW. W. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours | 219 |

* From estimate in miles.

## THE JUBILEE AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has issued the following memorandum, dated the 5th instant, to General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts :—

"In circulating the accompanying copy of letter from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Commander-in-Chief in India would impress upon the British officers and soldiers of her Majesty's Forces serving in India, that subscriptions to the National memorial now in course of establishment to commemorate the fiftieth year of her Majesty's reign must be entirely optional, and that the smallest sums will be accepted. His Excellency would suggest that in no case should subscriptions exceed one day's English pay of rank. General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts are requested to collect the rolls and amount of subscriptions, and to forward them to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, Army Head-Quarters, Simla, the money being remitted by Remittance Transfer Receipt. The collection should close on the 31st of May and the rolls should reach Simla not later than the 15th of June. The number of subscribers and the amount subscribed in each command should be notified separately by letter or telegram."

The following is the copy of the letter from the Prince of Wales, to Sir F. S. Roberts, dated 2nd February 1887 :—

"I desire to invite your consideration of the accompanying pamphlet, containing an account of the nature and objects of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, which is in course of establishment in commemoration of the fiftieth year of her Majesty's reign.

"The Queen's subjects in every part of the world are now participating in the foundation of this the approved National memorial of her Jubilee, and I consider that her Majesty's Army, whose service in all parts of the globe in extending, consolidating and protecting her Dominions, have thoroughly identified it with all that tends to promote the unity of the Empire, its progress, and the maintenance of its position and influence among nations, has a most prominent claim to take part in an undertaking which, while designed to be emblematic of the unity of action and interests of all classes and races of her Majesty's subjects, will be especially calculated to promote the development, and the application to the greatest national advantage of those commercial and industrial resources which Military achievements have placed at our command.

"Such a memorial as this would, indeed, fail to be in all respects a national one, unless shared in by that important class of the Queen's subjects, upon whose courage, skill and powers of endurance she and their fellow-subjects confidently rely in the hour of danger, and for whom her Majesty has always manifested the warmest sympathy and regard.

"The intimate association of the Army with every class and race embraced by her Majesty's dominions may be said to constitute a special bond of union between all parts of her Empire, and is therefore symbolic of that close relationship which it will be the special function of the Imperial Institute to foster and promote between the people of the Colonies, of India, and of the United Kingdom.

"In suggesting that the Officers and men of her Majesty's Land Forces may desire to co-operate with their fellow-subjects in the establishment of the Imperial Institute, the scheme for which he received the approval of her Majesty, I would point out that it is particularly desired to encourage the smallest contributions to the required funds, as such donations will best serve to illustrate the really National character of this Tribute of love and loyalty to the Queen."

## THE RETIREMENT OF COLONEL SIR WILLIAM DAVIES.

The *Punjab Gazette* of the 5th instant contains the following farewell order to the address of the Hon'ble Colonel Sir William G. Davies, K.C.S.I., now retiring from the Province :—

On the retirements of the Hon'ble Colonel Sir William G. Davies, K.C.S.I., First Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor desires to place on record his sense of the services rendered by this distinguished officer during his long and varied career.

Lieutenant Davies was appointed to the Punjab Commission in the April 1854, and after assisting in the settlements of the Gugera and Mooltan Districts he was selected in 1862 to revise the assessment of the old Thanesar District.

In July 1864 Captain Davies was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Shampur, with orders to complete the settlement of that district, which had been begun by Mr. Gore Ousseley.

This special work was carried on by him in addition to his duties as District Officer, and was complete in 1866. Captain Davies' services connection with this work received the approval of his Superiors up to Her Majesty's Secretary of State. After holding charge of several districts in the Province, Major Davies was appointed in 1874 to officiate as Settlement Commissioner of the Derajat and Mooltan Divisions, and held that post with credit for nine months. In 1875 Major Davies was appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Delhi, in which post he was subsequently confirmed. During his tenure of this office he supervised the settlements of three districts of that Division in addition to his other work. In 1877 Colonel Davies acted as President of the Executive Committee for making arrangements for the Imperial Assemblage, for which service he received the thanks of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and was decorated with the C.S.I., in May 1877. After holding charge of the Commissionership of the Jullundur Division and officiating as Additional Financial Commissioner and as Financial Commissioner on various occasions, Colonel Davies was confirmed in the latter appointment in December 1883, since which time he has continuously held this appointment. In April 1886 Colonel Davies was appointed an Additional Member of the Governor-General's Council in addition to his own duties, and this position he has retained up to date. On the day fixed for the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the 17th February 1887, Colonel Davies was decorated with the Order of a Knight Commander of the Star of India.

Mr. Lyall desires to bear testimony to Sir William Davies' great abilities, to the eminent services which he has rendered in the various important posts which he has filled, and to the value of the advice which he has, from time to time, afforded to himself and to his predecessors in office while occupying those appointments.

## THE EURASIAN COMPLAINT

"Eurasian" writes to a Calcutta paper :—

May I take the liberty of asking Europeans, in general, why, we, Eurasians are looked down upon by those that are born out of India ? Do they imagine that we are unfit for their society ? Then I ask why in the name of goodness do they come out here and degrade themselves by having illegitimate children. I would much rather be a "gentleman" born out in India than a European "at large." In mercantile houses where some Eurasians have had the luck to get employment

but did not realise it much if not being part of his duty to examine it. The lead was going continually each man working on a spell of an hour. The mas Oloff., who was heaving the lead when the vessel grounded had been paid off, and had left Calcutta. Witness was on watch from 4 to 8 a.m., on the morning of the 6th. His orders were to keep a sharp lookout ahead to keep the lead going and to call the Captain immediately the lighthouse or land was sighted. The soundings varied from 20 to 10 fathoms. He was told to call the Captain at once if less than 10 fathoms were made. There was a "bit of a sea" on, which was felt more after the ship struck, as they bumped about a good deal. Soundings were taken at once, and about 8 fathoms were got, but he did not know exactly how much water there was. The vessel was drawing 19 feet forward and 20 feet aft. The tide was with her when she struck. Every one knew it was flood tide at the time. Cargo was jettisoned in order to lighten the vessel. Witness did not think the tide could have risen so fast as the vessel could be lightened by throwing some of the cargo overboard. After she struck, the yards were backed, and the anchor let go. She swung to her anchor two hours after striking, and was then afloat fore and aft. The pumps were sounded, and it was found she was making a little water.

Adolph Andrews, the carpenter of the Anglo-India, was also examined, and stated that the vessel made an inch and a half to two inches every twenty-four hours before she grounded. She made a great deal afterwards, probably two or three inches an hour, but owing to the pitching about so much, correct soundings could not be taken. The pumps were kept going. The ship was a good deal strained, especially above the water line. The vessel would require refastening, caulking and new metalling before she could proceed to sea again. He did not know if any of the cargo was damaged. On the 6th April, about 10 or 11 o'clock, he saw a buoy.

The Chief Officer re-examined on a few points in connection with the entries in the log-book. He did not consider it necessary to enter the distance run, as the land was in sight. It was his duty to do so, and his not doing so was an omission to his part. He had a deal of work to get through. He showed the entries of the 5th April to the Captain who signed the book. The Captain did not notice this omission, neither did he tell him not to enter the distances. Witness explained that it was not usual to make these entries after land was made. There was always a difference between the observation and the dead reckoning. On this occasion, he did not note the actual difference as he did not deem it necessary. He had not explained to the Captain on the 6th up to noon that they were out of their reckoning. He did not take an observation on the 6th as it was very hazy; even if he had, it would not have helped them much. He took bearings of sundry beacons and tripods, and made entries in the log-book.

This concluded the examination of the witnesses.

Mr. Kilby remarked that it was for the Court to consider whether there had been wilful neglect, misconduct, or incompetency, or whether it was a mere error of judgment, justifiable under the circumstances. If the Captain was doing his best, and was misled, it would be a matter in which the Court would have to deal with his certificate. Mr. Kilby thought there had been a mistake made; the Captain should not have trusted implicitly to a native pilot, simply on a letter of recommendation from the Port Officer, and because he had seen him in another ship. Neither he nor the pilot could understand each other's language. The result of this was the placing of the vessel in an extremely dangerous position, and heavy loss was entailed on the owners. Then, again, the Captain had never been to False Point before, and was apparently supplied with insufficient instructions. It was, therefore, a matter for the Court to decide whether an error had been committed, sufficiently grievous to render it necessary to deal with the Captain's certificate.

The Court, after a short deliberation, decided not to draw charges against the Captain. The Court would report to the Government on the points in connection with the case. The Court were of opinion that the conduct of the Captain did not merit any trial or further proceedings, though perhaps on some matters, he was not quite free from blame.

## SIR W. HARCOURT AND MR. J. MORLEY ON THE IRISH AGITATION.

### SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

Under the auspices of the London Liberal and Radical Union, a demonstration against the Irish Crimes Bill was held on April 20, at the Shoreditch Town Hall. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity, and a large number of persons were unable to obtain admittance. Mr. L. Stuart, M.P., presided, and the following resolution was submitted to the vote: "That this meeting, ardently desiring the solution of the great questions affecting this country, and especially the metropolis, and being convinced that Ireland blocks the way so long as her just and constitutionally-expressed claims remain unsatisfied, emphatically condemns the Coercion Bill as a measure not really directed against crime, but against the Irish people and their political leaders, and pledges itself to use every legitimate means to secure its rejection."

Sir W. Harcourt, who was received with prolonged cheering, supported the resolution. He said that their opponents had abandoned argument, and had fallen back on abuse. They charged the Irish representatives with being criminals—(shame)—but if they believed that—and he did not think they did—their proper course was to expel those members. These accusations were a very old device. When the American colonies were struggling for their liberties, they sent over a great man, Franklin, to represent them in this country. What was the course taken with regard to him? The Attorney-General was instructed by the Privy Council to denounce him as a petty larcener. (Laughter.) But that did not advance their cause or hurt American interests. He could remember when exactly the same language which was now used about Mr. Parnell was employed towards O'Connell; and the newspaper which was foremost in its vituperation then was the *Times*. (Hisses.) Sir Robert Peel, before he found salvation and became a Free Trader, accused Mr. Cobden of inciting to assassination. (Laughter.) This only showed what language could and would be done in times of political excitement by a good man, so that they could judge of what would be done by very silly and bad men. (Cheers and laughter). He had read that when it was necessary to keep up a war spirit in England, people were told that Napoleon Buonaparte used to eat live babies for breakfast—(laughter)—and a great many were induced to believe the story. The real truth was that in English political conflicts there were men who would stick at nothing, who would say anything, and who would find a great number of people ready to accept what they said. Mr. Parnell had declared—("Three cheers for Parnell")—that the letter printed by the *Times* was a forgery. That journal had not attempted to produce any proof of its genuineness, and had asserted that it was for Mr. Parnell to show that it was not. ("Shame," and a voice, "How much did it cost them?") It was the true spirit of coercion to bring a charge against a man and tell him to prove himself innocent, but it was reversing the ordinary principles of English Justice. (Cheers.) When in the Government of Mr. Gladstone he filled the responsible office of Home Secretary he had, he supposed, more to do with the personal and secret affairs of criminal associations than any other man, and, in confirmation of the noble lord, he felt bound to say that he had never known of any evidence whatever of the participation or privity of the Irish members with respect to crime in Ireland. (Cheers.) It was this morning stated by a Yorkshire newspaper that the forged letter attributed to Mr. Parnell had been seized by him (Sir W. Harcourt) in the Post Office, that it had been placed in the archives of the Home Office, and that it had thence come into the possession of the *Times*. (Oh.) What did they think of that? (Another lie.) From first to last it was a deliberate—(A Voice: "*Isle*")—he would not use that word for fear he should be suspended—(laughter)—but he would say that it was nefarious. He would be told that he should prosecute the newspaper, but if public men followed that course they would have no time for anything else, and it would be necessary to multiply the number of judges by ten. It was all nonsense. The people who made these charges were bound to prove them. Their real object was to divert the public mind from the character of the question at issue. (Cheers.) The fact was they could never settle the Irish question unless they settled it in accordance with the reasonable wishes of the Irish people. (Cheers.) The Government had offered the Irish tenants the benefits of bankruptcy, but he did not suppose that if there was a bill for making all Shoreditch bankrupt—(laughter)—it would make the people enamoured of the Corporation of London. Why then, should a bill for making the Irish tenants bankrupt be considered as a remedial measure in Ireland? (Cheers.) As to the Coercion Bill, it was meant to be used against Home Rule and against the tenants, so as to keep up their rents and enable the Government to carry out a purchase scheme, at the expense of the English taxpayers, for the benefit of the Irish landlords. (Cheers.) They had always said it would come to this, and that there were only two ways to govern Ireland—either by coercion or by conciliation. The Liberals had tried coercion long enough. (Cheers.) He did not pretend to have been consistent in this matter, for in politics experience won for more than consistency. If there were any man who knew the effect of coercion it was men like Lord Spencer and himself. Five years' experience had perfectly satisfied them that it did not touch the root of the evil, and they were determined to follow a different and another path. (Cheers.) There was only one way to act, and that was to take the course which would conquer the affections of the Irish people. (Cheers.) As Mr. Gladstone had said, it was not the Tories, but the Liberal Unionists who were going to carry this Coercion Bill. (Hisses, and a Voice: "They are all marked men.") He saw that Mr. Chamberlain attributed the failure of the Round Table Conference to the fact that Mr. Gladstone would make no concessions; but he was bound to say that if those conference came to an unsuccessful end, it was due to the action of Mr. Chamberlain, and no one else. (Cheers and groans.) They had a hard battle to fight, but he had no doubt of the result. They would heal the quarrel which had so long existed between the Irish and English people, and which had been the cause of so much misery to the one and so much shame to the other, and they would establish on the only just and reasonable basis the union of the Empire. (Cheers.)

### MR. JOHN MORLEY.

On the same night a great Liberal meeting was held in the Drill Hall, Wolverhampton, to hear an address from Mr. John Morley, M.P. The hall was filled by nearly 4,000 persons.

Mr. Morley, who was greeted with prolonged cheering, absolutely repudiated Mr. Chamberlain's accusation that the majority of the Liberal party had sanctioned obstruction. (Cheers.) They were told that the same majority of the Liberal party, headed by their responsible leaders, had allied themselves with men whose hands were stained with outrage—(shame)—and that they listened with looks of complacency whilst some of the Irish members warned the House that violence and crime would follow this bill. He ventured to think that the Liberal Unionists would know better how the Gladstonian Liberals looked if, instead of sitting alongside of them they sat opposite. (Prolonged cheering.) He supposed Mr. Chamberlain meant Mr. Parnell and the Nationalist party, but in the *Fortnightly Review* of February, 1886, Mr. Chamberlain practically recommended that the leaders of the Nationalist party should be taken into the councils of the Queen. What, then, became of the sincerity and gravity of the taunt which Mr. Chamberlain now levelled against the majority of the Liberal party? (Cheers.) He wished to say a word about the Round Table—a piece of furniture which needed to be handled with great discretion. (Laughter.) He was not going to tell them any secrets, partly because there not very many secrets. His own view was that the result of the Round Table Conference was negatively satisfactory. (Laughter.) Nothing was said in the course of their discussion to prevent any of them feeling that agreement was not hopeless. None of them took up a position which on any of the points raised put accommodation out of the question. That was surely good; but there was a hitch. How could they, as men of sense, go on hoping that useful and solid practical results would follow from their efforts when they found that one of their colleagues, who in the private conclave was as reasonable conciliatory, and friendly as man could desire next morning, by speech or letter, said som thing in which he put caring to the pitch of grimness, position was renewed and revived. (Cries of "Shame.") That was the hitch. The conference had reached a poin when they would have heard Mr. Gladstone's views as to its results; but at that moment there appeared an article in an organ called the *Baptist* which displayed no reasonable, conciliatory, or amicable spirit. It was no excuse of their skinedness on the part of the responsible advisers of the party which convinced them that a suspension of the negotiations was for a time desirable. In the face of such a spirit they could not hope that when they passed from preliminary negotiations to actual business, from talk to action, from the settlement of general principles to the even more arduous tasks of settling particular details, their co-operation would be marked by that mutual trust and reciprocal confidence which were essential to the transaction of such a piece of business. (Cheers.) On the general charge against the Irish party of complicity in crime he had to observe that it was fully stated before Parliament in 1883, and the Irish Government after the fullest inquiries found that it was utterly unsubstantiated. As to the letter just published in the *Times*, he had to say that until the *Times* explained how they came by that letter, and what were the fresh grounds they had for believing it was an authentic one, he for one should be content with Mr. Parnell's flat denial. (Cheers.) They were told that the Chicago Convention was at the root of the whole Irish conspiracy, and it was known that it worked by hateful foes of England, who would resort to dynamite, assassination, or any atrocity, but although he did not approve of all that had been said there, he was constrained to believe that the Chicago Convention was defeat of the violent and criminal party. There never was a popular cause which had not on the outskirts of it a fringe of the criminal element, fanatical, infatuated, and bad men. In this Irish movement they had their 10 per cent., more or less, and downright bad, desperate men, whom nobody had such reason to loathe and desire to bring to condign justice as the Irish constitutional party. The Chicago Convention was a most reassuring sign that if they would only listen to and weigh the Irish demand, the American Irish would be found putting down this 10 per cent. of miscreants and desperadoes. (Hear, hear.) As to the Government Land Bill, if Parliament was infatuated enough to pass it, there was nothing to hinder half the tenants in Ireland stopping the payment of their rents and going to their landlords and saying, "We are bankrupt," and then the country attorneys would get to work, and the result would be protracted litigation, exceeding the wildest and most splendid dreams that lawyers ever entertained. (Laughter.) There would be yearly ejectments and yearly petitions in bankruptcy by the tenants. In fact, bankruptcy would be what the gardeners called a "hardy annual." (Loud laughter.) The result would be the complete demoralisation of the tenantry of Ireland, and all England's previous legislative blunders—immense as they had been—would seem as wisdom and benevolence compared with this bill. (Continued laughter.) The opinion had been expressed that if the Crimes Bill passed the Irish would be justified in resorting to their old and terrible expedient of secret and sinister combination. He deprecated such advice. A new and better method had been found. Let the Irish realise that the English Liberals were on the watch for them, and would help them. Let them keep their hands clean. The result of Mr. Gladstone's magnificent courage in bringing forward this question was that Irish opinion, which had become poisoned by its very stagnation and by the isolation of the Irish people, was now being vivified and made more wholesome by the infusion into it of the great currents of strong English opinion. (Cheers.) Let them trust to the same honest methods by which our forefathers won for us those rights in which we gloried and took pride. (Prolonged cheering.)

## A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

Thomas William Currell, who was convicted of the murder of Lydia Green at Hoxton, by shooting her with a revolver, was executed on Monday, April 18, within the prison of Newgate. Currell left a statement as to the murder. He says that he had been for a long time accustomed to taking drugs, and had had frequent bouts of drunkenness. One of these bouts commenced about a week before the murder. On Wednesday night, the 2nd of February, I was so drunk that I scarcely knew what I was doing, but I remember passing a shop in Bishopsgate-street, where I saw a revolver in the window. I thought from the price marked on it that it was very cheap, and all at once I felt I should like to have it, and I went in and bought it. There was a reason for my buying it, as you will see hereafter, and that reason increased by my drunken frenzy. I had never had a weapon of the kind in my hand before, and when in a public house I tried to load it. On leaving that house, and on my way home the revolver went off and caused great consternation in the locality where it was accidentally discharged." He afterwards went back to the shop where he bought it and got them to explain to him how to use it. The night before the murder he had been drinking, and the next morning while wandering about he met Attrel. He continues:—Before I met him I had no intention of going to Mrs. Green's; but the moment I recognized him I thought I would like to go and see Lydia. I at once asked Attrell to lend me his key, which he readily did, and with this I let myself in at the front-door and went straight to Lydia's room. When I entered the room I went up to her and we kissed each other. She then turned round to do something, having her back towards me. She said, "Tom, what have you come here so early for?" I did not answer her, but at once, without pausing to consider what I was doing, drew the revolver out of my pocket. It was loaded, and I cocked it directly I got my hand on it. The "click," for she turned round and faced me. I at once discharged the weapon at her, and she fell instantly on the firing of the first shot. I fired twice more towards her while she lay on the ground; but I did this aimlessly, and I did not know until I heard the evidence at the trial where the other two shots struck her or, in fact, whether they struck her at all. I at once hastily left the house and slammed the door after me. As I went on I threw the revolver into the Regent's Canal; but whether it fell into the water or alighted on a barge I do not know. Currell then describes how he spent his time till he was apprehended. His motive for the murder he thus explains:—The motive I had for committing the murder was jealousy; and from the following it will be seen that that jealousy was well founded. For some time past after I had left Lydia at night I had noticed a man hanging about her house, and two or three times I hid under the shadow of a doorway. I then noticed the man go to the door of Mrs. Green's house and whistle. The door was then opened by some one, who I thought was the deceased. I more than once doubled sharply back, and the man always ran away. This happened on three or four occasions. I also went down to Walthamstow two or three times to see if I could find out who the man was; but I was never able to do so.

## THE IMPRISONMENT OF A BRITISH SUBJECT IN RUSSIA.

An Odessa correspondent writes:—"I am to-day in receipt of some further information with regard to the case of William John Robinson, who to-day enters on the eleventh month of his imprisonment for an infringement of the Russian passport regulation. My Kieff correspondent, Mr. Harry Smith, is a gentleman connected with an English firm in that city, and the information, in the absence of any local British Consular official, manifested an active and praiseworthy interest in the case of his compatriot. Robinson's misdemeanour was in itself no very heinous offence. He acted foolishly and in ignorance of the Russian bye-laws in using a passport obtained from an acquaintance, but he did not sign the document, which makes his offence much less serious. The authorities assign no reason for the period of imprisonment elapsing between the sentence (December 4, O.S.) and the commencement of the operation of that sentence (January 2 O.S.) It appears also that during the seven months spent in prison before his trial, Robinson offered to find adequate bail for his appearance before the Kieff tribunal. The authorities declined to accept this. There is, moreover, nothing alleged against the character of Robinson. To-day, the 4th April, Old Style, Robinson's imprisonment of four months, dating from December 4 should have expired, but he must remain in prison until May 14 (May 2, Old Style.) The British colony in this city are at a loss to account for what seems the supineness of the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. They have before them the case of an American citizen, a Russian by birth, who was a few weeks ago instantly released and expelled the country on the representation of the American consul; and in that case there were four distinct charges against the man. It is a curious comment on the diplomatic service that the British Colonists here should be considering the advisability of subscribing a sum of money and deputing a representative to go to Kieff, take Robinson's deposition, and press the case before the Governor-General independently of our Embassy. Robinson has been unnecessarily harshly treated, and the facts of the case have for a considerable time been in the possession of Sir Robert Morier. Eleven months in a Russian prison, cell is a dangerous ordeal to an Englishman, if he be not possessed of an iron constitution and an iron digestion. Robinson, I am glad to say, has had the good fortune to find a Good Samaritan in my Kieff correspondent."

## THE ST. PETERSBURG SEA CANAL.

Three years have elapsed since the St. Petersburg sea canal was opened for traffic, but it was only during the last two years that it really came into practical use. The navigation returns just issued show that it has realised the expectations of the Government in withdrawing from Cronstadt most of the foreign trade, hitherto almost exclusively transacted through the latter port. Of the total number of 1,892 vessels arriving from abroad in 1886 only 575, or 30 per cent. of the general total, remained at St. Petersburg. Of the remainder, 1,162 vessels made use of the canal, and 157 arrived at St. Petersburg by means of the old channel route. The average tonnage of the steamers using the canal was 600 tons, and the sailing vessels 160 tons. The 1,892 vessels of 1,892 vessels arriving at St. Petersburg and Cronstadt was 1,016,000 tons, of which 1,160 vessels, or 608,000 tons, made use of the canal. The growth of the St. Petersburg trade and the decay of that of Cronstadt may be estimated from the following figures:—In 1833 the exports from St. Petersburg were about 280,000 tons, and from Cronstadt nearly 1,600,000 tons. The following year the respective totals were 320,000 tons and 1,100,000 tons. In 1885 the sea canal was opened for general use, and the totals immediately shifted; St. Petersburg exporting over 900,000 tons and Cronstadt 83,000 tons. Last year the same result was repeated, the exports from St. Petersburg reaching 950,000 tons, while those from Cronstadt were under 70,000 tons. It is noteworthy that while the trade has thus shifted from Cronstadt to St. Petersburg, the general total of the two ports shows an immense decrease. In 1833 the general total was nearly 1,780,000 tons, whereas the year before last it was under 1,000,000, and last year 1,120,000 tons. This falling-off is largely due to the fluctuation in the corn trade, the severe competition of India and the United States having checked to a remarkable extent the export of wheat from the Baltic ports generally and from Cronstadt and St. Petersburg in particular. Thus, while at Antwerp and other Continental ports the harbour improvements and erection of docks have been accompanied by a very great increase of trade, the opening of the St. Petersburg sea canal has been followed by a severe depression in the Gulf of Finland. For the moment the tendency of Russian trade is to abandon the Baltic ports, and seek new outlets through the Black Sea. This is a movement of a spontaneous character, unassisted by the Government, and which has developed in spite of the notorious deficiencies of the Black Sea ports, deficiencies which at length the Government is attempting to remedy by the extensive harbour improvement works at Odessa, Mariopal, &c., to which we have repeatedly called attention.—*Engineering.*

## MESS-ROOM STORIES.

It is a guest-night with the old "Smashers," the "Mashers" are dining with them, and the "Crashers," who are in the same garrison, have sent some of their most festive members to do honour to the occasion. The "Queen's health" has been drunk, and tongues are generally loosened. It should be observed that the "Mashers" and "Smashers" have been together in India, whilst the "Smashers" and "Crashers" have served together at the Cape. It is usually said that men who have been at the Cape are inclined to draw the long bow with regard to their exploits, whilst the exaggerations of those who have served both in India and the Cape pass all bounds. Consequently what between wine and good fellowship, and a natural desire to promote the conviviality of the meeting, the stories get a little "tall." The conversation, like that of Othello, naturally turns on "disastrous incidents by flood and field." Campaigning is mentioned, and the colonel observes on modern luxuries—jams, tinned meats, turtle soup, and so forth. "Ha," says he, "you young fellows are spoilt nowadays; when I was a subaltern in the Mutiny my servant brought me an omelette he had made for breakfast, devilish glad to get it, gave him a rupee at once, didn't ask where he got the eggs, ate it, though it tasted odd asked about eggs, scoundrel confessed they were vultures eggs. Held on to it, however, but I have never eaten an omelette since." A "Smasher" takes up the ball and tells how he and Ireland, a subaltern in China with a favourite pointer, sad lost his way, and how he had to spend the night in the jungle, and how he would have been starved if a happy thought had not occurred to him. He cut off his dog's tail, cooked and ate it, and gave the owner his own bones, and so saved both their lives. The conversation shifts to reptiles, and the unpleasantness of cobras in your bedroom at Ascanderoon and heavens "Crasher" relates how he was lying in his bungalow, half asleep on his charpoy, with a hookah beside him at which he took an occasional pull and how, putting his hand to the ground he took up the tube of the hookah and put it in his mouth without opening his eyes "By Jove," says he, "found it wouldn't draw a bit, suddenly felt it wriggle, opened my eyes, and found I had got the tail of a cobra in my mouth, and the remainder of him on the ground damned angry, with his hood up." This story creates considerable impression, especially among the youngsters who have never been to India. Hereupon another, not to be outdone, relates how he was chased at Natal by an imamba for two miles; how the animal, like our periods of prosperity, do ebbed by Mr. Gladstone advanced with leaps and bounds, and that he barely escaped with his life. There is a general agreement that the Cape stations nowadays are beastly places, sport all done for; but the older officers who have known it years ago talk of the days when the shooting was first class, and one relates how he went shooting with John Dunn in the Zulu country. He tells a story how he had wounded a buffalo, and was spooring it through scattered bush, when all of a sudden he emerged with a bolt from behind a bush where it had been lying in wait for him, and before he had time to turn and fire, caught him full in the stern and tossed him clean on top of a "Camel Dorn," whose thorns are six inches long and as strong and as sharp as packing needles. The Capers here get a good innings, and one relates how he stalked "a pauw." On one occasion he had stalked two pauws, and when very near them, behind a piece of "speckboem," they suddenly rose and flew close over his head. He covered the leading bird, but did not fire as it was so close, and he goes on to relate how it suddenly fell down dead at his feet with funk, and how he promptly shot the other. Pauws introduce ostriches, and another Caper relates how his regiment kept a cock ostrich which used to march in front of the band, and how this interesting bird swallowed everything that it could lay its bill to—"didn't he put his head into the canteen window one day and swallow all the bagatelle balls, and was never a penny the worse—*must* have digested them, because they were never seen again." There is a silence for a while after this, and all take a drink so as to get the bagatelle balls down, like the ostrich. The conversation shifts to fishing, and the Indian heroes, who have been rather extinguished by the Cape men, now get a turn. They have been discussing the respective merits of the Shannon and the Tweed, and the size of the salmon in these rivers. "Well," says an ardent disciple of the gentle art, "salmon fishing is all very well, but it's nothing to mahseer fishing. I had some excellent fishing at a place on the Jhelum, and we never caught anything under 60 lbs. We tried 'em at first with our biggest Shannon flies, and they wouldn't look at them. But one day we saw them rising at the swallows under a bridge as they picked the gnats off the water. So what did we do but shot some of the swallows and put them on our largest salmon hooks, and used them as flies—threw 'em gently with a twenty-foot rod—and sport we had, big fish rose to them splendidly." There is a general agreement that there is no place like India now for the British officer for sport and general fun. It has its objections, of course—hot weather, early parades, insects, smells, &c. "What runs 'uns the adjutant are," says a young fellow. "There was one walking about our parade ground, and I had in my hands a large size kitten which I had picked up near the cook-house, and as the adjutant came near me I chucked the kitten towards it, when, would you believe it, the adjutant gravely took a step forward and swallowed the kitten whole? Wouldn't have believed it unless I had seen it." The company, like the Duke of Wellington, reserve the same right to themselves. This lets in another man's most voracious story, which is how they kill alligators in the West Indies. They heat a stone red-hot, and then wrap it up in an old blanket and throw it into the sea when sharks are about. Of course, a shark swallows it at once, and at first he likes it, but after a while the stone burns through the blanket and begins upon the shark's inside. Isn't there a commotion then! At last the stone burns its way clean through the shark's inside, and he comes to the surface dead. "Often seen it done," he adds. The company then begins to abuse Mr. Gladstone, who is credited with having given up all the good stations formerly occupied by the British Army—Canada, Corfu, &c. Ah, what a quarter Canada was! Moose calling, Salmon as thick as minnows in the rivers! But the mosquitoes and flies! A man who has been quartered in Canada takes the opportunity of relating how he was shooting in the Backwoods, and that coming one morning early to a settler's clearing he saw a tall stout man coming down the wide garden path towards him; how the man got leisurely over the stile, and he did not find out until he got close to him that the apparent man was a "grizzly," with a pumpkin under each arm and one in his mouth. Such stories as our friends enliven the evening, and there is a sort of tacit agreement of "You swallow my story and I'll swallow yours." Such are mess-room stories, travellers' tales in fact; for if we take all the officers of a mixed company sitting round a mess-table we shall find hardly a place on the globe that someone present has not been to. This practical experience of the world is in itself a liberal education, and an advantage such as the officers of no other army in the world possess.—*Broad Arrow.*

## THE VEDA.

The name Veda has grown to be a familiar one in the ears of this generation. Every educated person among us knows that the Veda, the title of a literary work belonging to far-off India, that is held to be of quite exceptional importance by men who are studying some of the subjects that most interest ourselves. Yet there are doubtless many to whose minds the word brings but a hazy and uncertain meaning. For their sake, then, it may be well to take a general view of the Veda, to define its place in the sum of man's literary productions, and to show how and why it has the especial value claimed for it by its students. The Veda is the Bible of the inhabitants of India, ancient and modern; the Sacred Book of one great division of the human race. Now, leaving aside our own Bible the first part of which was in like manner the ancient Sacred Book of one division of mankind, there are many other Scriptures in the world. There is the Koran of the Arabs, of which we know perfectly well the period and author in the history of the Persian fire-worshippers, the Zend-Avesta of Zoroaster; the records of Buddhist Ceylon, collected and arranged by Confucius; and others less conspicuous. All are of high interest, important for the history of their respective peoples and for the general history of religions; yet they lack that breadth and depth of consequence that belongs to the Hindu Veda. This is what we have to explain.

### DISTANT RELATIONS.

One great division of this family of ours we find in Asia, occupying Iran (Persia, &c.), and India: the Aryan division, according to the best use of this name, since the ancient peoples of both these countries, and no others, called themselves *aryas*. Their oldest dialects of which we have any record, those of the Avesta and the Veda, are hardly more unlike one another than are English and Netherlandish; and as in the latter case the narrow North Sea separates the two parts of an only recently divided people, so in the former case the highlands and passes of the Hindu-kush do the same. As the English crossed the sea from Low Germany, dispossessing the Celts, so the Indian branch of our kindred stole into India (doubtless more than two thousand years before Christ) through the same gorges that now connect and hold apart India and Afghanistan, and began the conquest of the great and rich peninsula. There we see them still occupying with their own dialects the northern part of the country while the aboriginal "Dravidians" still hold the south; but permeating it all with their influence and institutions; grown to number many scores of millions; possessed of a civilisation of native growth and high grade; with literatures and arts and religions that have overrun a great part of Asia—in short, a leading factor in universal human history.

### INDIAN SACRED WRITINGS.

As a matter of course, the Hindus have all sorts of absurd stories to tell about their sacred literature. That it is of divine origin, revealed from all eternity, miraculously preserved and re-revealed at each new destruction and reproduction of the world, goes without saying; few Oriental peoples have failed to claim as much as that for their Scriptures. Then they tell of a certain holy rishi or sage named Vyasa by whom the mass was collected and put in order. Vyasa means "arranger"; so it is as if people were to hold that a saint named Editor brought into shape the two Testaments and the Fathers for the after use of the Christian Church. But the Hindus have done their full share by handing down to us, with a reverential and painstaking care that has not its equal anywhere else in the history of literature, their sacred books, not at all comprehending their historical relations, and only in part understanding their contents: ours is the task to bring true order and intelligence out of this chaos. We find that the whole body of inspired writings divided into four parts, each of which is called a Veda: the Rig-Veda, Sama-Veda, Yajur-Veda, and Atharva-Veda. Each division has its schools of more special votaries, by whom it is handed down; each has its assortment of works in prose and verse, devotional, ceremonial, expository, and philosophic. But as the kernel of each division is a collection of sacred utterances, chiefly poetic, which we have no difficulty in recognising as their oldest part, the nucleus about which everything else has gradually gathered; all the rest presupposes these as plainly as the Talmud, the Old Testament, or the writing of the Fathers the New. They are in a language in many respects peculiar and archaic, older, as many hymns, than; but in its general form there; and each new generation learns and holds the views of its predecessor, adding to them for the worse or for the better, out of its own experience and insight, the religions of the world in general are outgrowths of these philosophies, propitiatory praise and worship and offering and prayer addressed to those extra-human (for one can hardly call them always superhuman) beings who are believed to direct with unseen hands the course of nature, determining the welfare or ill-fare of men by means that men cannot wield. There is no such thing as a race without some kind of a philosophy and a religion. Now if we find in language (which is itself but another institution, formed and handed down in the same way) evidence that the ancestors of certain races once lived together as a single community, speaking a common dialect, we know that they must have had also a common faith and worship. It follows, then, that the ancestors of all those races in Europe and Asia which we call Indo-European once had the same myths, and worshipped the same gods by the same rites. And just as we look into and compare the dialects, ancient and modern, and try to reconstruct the original speech out of which they all sprang, so we strive, by a comparison of their oldest traceable beliefs, to find what was the original form of these in the day of their unity. The search is a difficult one and full of risks of error; for doctrines are elusive things as compared even with words much harder to deal with objectively and without perversion; and also because religions are more mutable institutions than languages, more liable to mixtures and revolutions and transfers from one race to another. The conversion of Vedic Hinduism to the later Brahmanism wiped out or buried beyond recovery all that was primitive in India beliefs; and on Iranian ground, perhaps not much later than the Vedic period, the reformation of Zoroaster swept away the old Indo-European polytheism, and put an almost pure monotheism in its place. There is, it may be remarked no known monotheism that has not thus grown out of a preceding polytheism; nor is it in sound theory conceivable that there should be one not having such a predecessor and foundation. But no wholesale and effacing change had passed upon the creed of our division of mankind in its gradual transition to that of the Vedic Hindus; in the latter there is more that is in common with the fundamental features of earliest Greek and Roman and Germanic faiths than with its own successor in India. Hence, precisely as the Vedic language used as additional and leading term in the comparison, casts light on the origin and relations of Greek and Latin and German, so the Vedic divinities, the Vedic myths, and the Vedic religious practices cast invaluable light upon all the religions which preceded the introduction of Christianity into Europe. As the study of Sanskrit effectively inaugurated the science of comparative philology, so the study of Vedism inaugurated the science (if we may call it so) of the world's religions—*Century.*

### INDO-EUROPEAN MYTHS.

More conspicuous, however, at the present time, and if possible, even of a wider interest, is the contribution made by the Veda to the comparative history of Indo-European institutions, and especially of religious institutions, of beliefs and myths and modes of worship. It is obvious how un-Indian the Veda is in all these respects; and we find it to be in the same degree Indo-European. The *rationale* of this is simple, and stateable in brief form. Every community of mankind, of whatever degree of culture, has its philosophy of the universe, its own view, the outcome of experience and unconscious deductions from observation, of how things are carried on in the world. This may be very scanty, very indistinct, very naive, or even worse than that; but in it a god is always there; and each new generation learns and holds the views of its predecessor, adding to them for the worse or for the better, out of its own experience and insight. The religions of the world in general are outgrowths of these philosophies, propitiatory praise and worship and offering and prayer addressed to those extra-human (for one can hardly call them always superhuman) beings who are believed to direct with unseen hands the course of nature, determining the welfare or ill-fare of men by means that men cannot wield. There is no such thing as a race without some kind of a philosophy and a religion. Now if we find in language (which is itself but another institution, formed and handed down in the same way) evidence that the ancestors of certain races once lived together as a single community, speaking a common dialect, we know that they must have had also a common faith and worship. It follows, then, that the ancestors of all those races in Europe and Asia which we call Indo-European once had the same myths, and worshipped the same gods by the same rites. And just as we look into and compare the dialects, ancient and modern, and try to reconstruct the original speech out of which they all sprang, so we strive, by a comparison of their oldest traceable beliefs, to find what was the original form of these in the day of their unity. The search is a difficult one and full of risks of error; for doctrines are elusive things as compared even with words much harder to deal with objectively and without perversion; and also because religions are more mutable institutions than languages, more liable to mixtures and revolutions and transfers from one race to another. The conversion of Vedic Hinduism to the later Brahmanism wiped out or buried beyond recovery all that was primitive in India beliefs; and on Iranian ground, perhaps not much later than the Vedic period, the reformation of Zoroaster swept away the old Indo-European polytheism, and put an almost pure monotheism in its place. There is, it may be remarked no known monotheism that has not thus grown out of a preceding polytheism; nor is it in sound theory conceivable that there should be one not having such a predecessor and foundation. But no wholesale and effacing change had passed upon the creed of our division of mankind in its gradual transition to that of the Vedic Hindus; in the latter there is more that is in common with the fundamental features of earliest Greek and Roman and Germanic faiths than with its own successor in India. Hence, precisely as the Vedic language used as additional and leading term in the comparison, casts light on the origin and relations of Greek and Latin and German, so the Vedic divinities, the Vedic myths, and the Vedic religious practices cast invaluable light upon all the religions which preceded the introduction of Christianity into Europe. As the study of Sanskrit effectively inaugurated the science of comparative philology, so the study of Vedism inaugurated the science (if we may call it so) of the world's religions—*Century.*

## MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette* 10th May 1887.)

Mr J N Atkinson, of the Gov C S, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India an "extension" of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

Mr C D Irvine to be Dist and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore.

Mr H J Stokes, to be Dist and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly.

Mr A G Cardew, to act as under Secy to Govt in the Rev Dept during the absence of Mr Laffan on leave, or until further orders.

Surg-Major A N Rogers-Harrison, IS, to be Civil Surg Salem.

Surg-Major J Martin, Med Staff, is appointed to the charge of the sub-dists of Saidapet with effect from date of assuming charge from Surg-Major T C H Spencer.

Mr A T Arundel, of the Cor C S has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr W W Goodrich, to be Suptdt of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly.

Mr G D Grimes, to be Subdit of Prisons for the Town of Madras.

Mr E L F Cavendish, to be Suptdt of the Central Jail, Salem. The above appointments will have effect from the date of Surg-Major O' Hara's appointment as Civil Surg of Bellary.

Lieut Col T O Underwood, S C, to officiate, without prejudice to his military duties, as Paymr of Carnatic Stipends until further orders. The appointment to have effect from the date on which the duties of the office were assumed.

The Rev J N Crowther, B A, to act as Chaplain of Cannanore with charge of the Chaplaincy of Calicut.

Surg-Major J Martin, to be a Lady Trustee of the Church at St Thomas' Mount.

The services of Lieut-Col C A Liardet, Depy Superintendent, Rev Survey, are replaced at the disposal of the Mil Dept.

The following promotions are made:—

Lieut Harvey, Hosp Lieut and Depy Assist Comry, from Asst Engr (Superior), 2nd Grade, to Ex Engr, 5th Grade, with effect from 5th April 1887, Offg.

Mr G F Handcock, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to Executive Engr, 4th Grade, with effect from 24th April 1887, temporary rank.

### GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY ORDERS.

Col M Photheroe, CSI, S C, Asst Qmr-Gen, Barmah Divn, to be Depy Adjt-Genl, vice Brigr-Genl E Faunce appointed Qrmr-Genl, Dated 5th May 1887.

The Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India has permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to duty.

Col C S, Steward, Cavy.

Surg-Major R V Power, MD, 4 months mc.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India:—

Col D H Trail, RE, 4 months, mc.

Lieut H T King, S C.

The undermentioned Officers have returned from furlough to India:—

Col T O Underwood, Madras S C,—Arrived at Madras on the 9th April 1887.

Surg C H Bonnets, Ind Med Dept—Arrived at Bombay on the 24th April 1887.

Lieut-Col S Leigh-Hunt, S C, Supdt of Family Payments and Pensions, is granted privilege leave for ninety days from 28th May 1887, or date of departure.

Major D Lissenburg, in charge of Family Payments and Pensions, Madras, performing the duties of the appointment on Lieut-Col Leigh-Hunt's responsibility.

Capt H D, Gerrard, S C, Adjt, South Ind Ry Vol R C, is granted privilege leave of absence for ninety days from 1st May 1887, or date of departure.

Lieut A H Masters, S C, 7th Mad Inft, is granted an extension of leave out of India for five days with effect from the 18th March 1887, under the Leave Rules for the S C.

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CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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GOLD MEDAL: Society of Arts, Paris, 1883.

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WITH

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☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how all tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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The Safest, Quickest, most certain remedy. 1/12
Prepared only by
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co.
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BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
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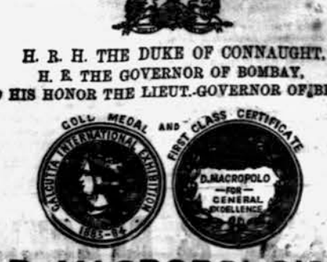



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Advantages:
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DRY STEAM produced very quickly.
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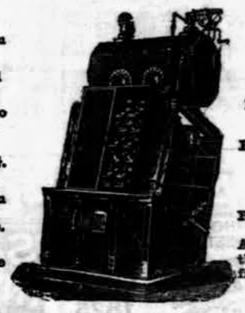

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They have a PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS, with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

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